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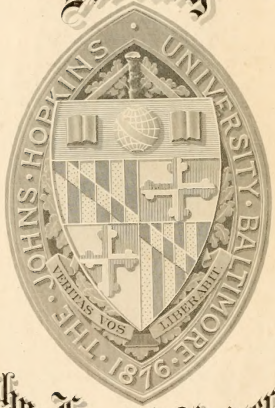

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A Study of the Syntactical Uses of the Genitive Case in Anglo-Saxon Poetry.

Thesis

Presented to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

by

George Shipley.

1897.

Pl. 119

The object of this paper is to fix the syntactical usage of the genitive case in Anglo-Saxon poetry. It is not intended to be final, but is only the first step [illegible] of the genitive in Anglo-Saxon [illegible] view of Comparative Grammar. This consideration will account for many present irregularities in the arrangement of matter.

The word lists in various German monographs have been useful only as a means of checking possible omissions*; all the texts used have been

* These German 'theses' comprise for the most part mere word lists of a single poem, and they contain even more than many inexcusable errors; for example Holthaus (Angl 8, 29) cites Gu 805; Gu 726 for fearran wiht you, and Klaeber (p 48) calls 'ic gi wiht secgad' (B 313, "secgan e. gen."!

carefully read; they include the whole body of poetry [illegible]* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Grein*, but all editions have been consulted, and where Grein's reading is not [illegible] propriate reference is given.

The lists are approximately complete, and when it has been deemed unnecessary to give every occurrence the omission is noted.

* These are Waldere (Wald) I, 11; Gedicht auf Durham (Dur) I, 389; Vom jüngsten tage (Jtag), II 250; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other abbreviations are those used in the *Sprachschatz*.

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Bibliography

The long list of books and smaller papers given by Wülfing (I, pp. XXIV – XXVIII) contains most of the matter needed for the study of English syntax. Nearly all of these works have been used and are referred to in the proper places, so the list need not be repeated here. Wülfing omits to mention,

1. Bernhardt, Ernst, zur gotischen Casuslehre. – [illegible] [illegible] für deut. Philologie, [illegible] [illegible], Halle [illegible]

2. Baldes, Heinrich. Der Genetiv [illegible] im Althochdeutschen. Strassburg, 1882.

This [illegible] has been found to be of much use.

3. Büttner, Theodor. Ueber die Verwendung der beiden Genitivformen im Englischen – Progr. d. Realschule, Königsberg i. Pr., 1873.

4. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bonn dissertation. 1873.

Frequent use has been made of Delbrück's Ver-

Brugmann's Grundriss and the articles by Brugmann and [illegible] Schmalz in Müller's Handbuch have been frequently consulted. The others may be indexed.

1. Monro, D. B. Homeric Grammar 2nd ed. Clarendon Press.

2. [illegible]

3. Koch - De genetivo apud priscos scriptores latinos Bartenstein Progr. 1880.

4. Erdmann Ueber den Gebrauch des Lat. Adj. mit dem Genetiv. Progr. Stendal. 1879.

5. The Order of Words in Anglo-Saxon Prose by C. A. Smith (J. H. U. diss.)

6. Baldwin [illegible]

J. H. U. diss. still in MS. J. H. U. 86.

Genitive with Verbs — Chapter I.

Verbs of giving and receiving, taking, acquiring.

§ 1

a. fōn = seize

Filistina witan, þonne we on geflitum sittan, / boca to-breddan and on bearm lecgdon, / medelwidas memdon, meargelle þengon, / þrist. Sal 432.

This is a unique example, rare for Riddles, 57 3, - heaðoðglemma feng, deoþra dolga. The universal construction is, naturally, the acc.

b. geniman = take, receive.

geneman þær [illegible] ofstes and [illegible] ðe [illegible] þanon[illegible] 7þe. This is also a unique example among a multitude; geniman take always has acc., [illegible] + dat. instr. of person very often.

[illegible]

c. geunnan = grant, yield,
geunne me minra gesynta Jud 70; se hine georce wolde/ ealdres geunnan An 1151; geat hie uncudra ongum ne willad / on. gane golcstede ferres geunnan An 179; geat [illegible] nænne gæste godes geunne Cy 16
Cf. etc. - the person & thing granted is expressed in the dative, the object stated in the gen. or an object clause (geat).

d. hleotan = obtain by lot or fate.
domes hleotan / efna gear ican, se- Cu 945; and se se dæd mot / fore wrohtes eneowum weorda hleotan / gingra gafena Cu 214; wæta ly / wæpna leana hleotan / purh wæpnes egor Jul 622; se [illegible] wid wlda mæg ea des hleotan Fä 89.
The acc. occurs An 480; B 2385; Men 192; inelc. nee- geat we gelice sceolon leannum hleotan / swa we wide georh wearcum hlodum Cri 783; - intrans. - hleoton hellerast- rum hæ engeldum An 1084. gehleotan - hleotan, lay acc

e. <u>ofunnan</u> = grudge, grant.

gyf se ic ofer gyrne, leohtes geleafan Jud 32.
se fee him lifes ofunn Gn 56; seo mē edles ofunn
Reine 74

Constr. dat. person + gen. thing.

f. <u>onfōn</u> = receive

se se halgan hehtho heard mod, onfenge onban
Gen 2080; fæs onfehð, fee he ann 1574?

The usual constr. is acc. or dat. inctr.; sometimes the form may be either gen. or dat. - he onfon sceal fliesc minre and blotunge, onfon and bicnan 230; etc

g. <u>onlīcan</u> = give, yield.

fa he fæs wæpnes milh selean wolde dēman 1867;
fee hyre rigores onleah Jud 124; ær lare onlag fyrh
leohtne had fyrmelum to gyre Fl 1140, me lēan o-
lah - se fio leoht onleah Reim 1; swa he fe on-
wihte onlihð, woruldgestreona Cri 30; fa metod onlah

Medum and Cenum / aldordomes Dan 681, þes engeldes
--/-- /-- þe (=gen.) me min hearra onlag Gen 358.

Const., - gen. of th. g. t. stands / + dat. person indirect

W. unnan = grant, give, lend, grudge.
is þe an tela / sinegestreona B 1226; ac him ne uðe
god / longran lifes [illegible]; [illegible] / engla ordfruma unnan wolde Dn 146; gen ic feores
þe unnan wille Jul 192; þæt me siddan þæs [illegible]
ic fæst god ecan eðelrice Hy 4 31, / wudend weres
an siðhleg, [illegible] / longra lifes Gen 1800,
ne forwihte / ðæs ðe þe wean uðe Gen 2692; gif ic minum
eagum unne slæpes B 131a; swa (=gen.) eow seiphwearf-
ne, aras ofer yðbord unnan willað Dn 298.

Const., - the person to whom is expressed in the
dat.; the thing granted in the gen., or object clause.

Occasionally unnan is used without an object.

i. hrinan = touch, take hold of, take.

me for his hrinan meaht Gen 616.

Here hrinan means 'take hold of, take'; when it means 'touch, attain', it is followed by the dat. in most instances, but sometimes by acc.

Twice we have æt:- hit him on innan com, hran æt heortan Gen 724; deadra wylm hran æt heortan [illegible]

gehrinan and onhrinan (Ps 143[6]) have the dat.

j. māgan = ne āgan) = not to have

māgan we fæs healstreo, þæt we na - Dat 701.

This is the only example; the acc., of course, is regular, and a gan also has acc. throughout.

The following passage seems to be confused:- Hyt wæs nah ic fela goldes / ne huru fæs freondes, fe me gefyste / to frame edfæle.

cf. Beldeg, p 15.

K. bycgan = buy

- but acc. B 1808; Gen Ex 111; Hö 68.

gebycgan also has acc., - B 970; Cri 209, 1463; Gen 50; etc.

- acc, perhaps, genitive, - peash pe ... ceastre gebohte B 2481; [his mayr go with 'called'; 'sein' supplied 'hat-te-gebie'; see Hälcher's note.]

C. ceāpian = buy, acquire.

pam he Cyrice lifes ceapode Cri 1096; ceapa pe mid ahte acc Leechd Lib. 34; used also (5) Dan 739.

ceapian, ... 318.

With these verbs the partitive idea is strong and there seems to be a conscious difference in the use of the accusative and genitive. Compare genam þæs ofætes Gen 493, with genam sceaþne [illegible] [illegible]. §2

It is also to be noticed here that if a simple verb usually has the genitive, when it is compounded with [illegible] the accusative almost occurs without exception. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

hleotan and onfon may also have the dat-instrumental [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Verbs of use, enjoyment, eating, (drinking).

a. brūcan = use, enjoy

þæt he meahcordes brucan moste B894; ond ænden þæ[illegible] wanges meda B[illegible]; ond [illegible] B1958, 2097, 2244, 2162; eðles me nihte, blædes brucan Fin17; þæs þe þu tyres most, -- brucan Fin116; lifes brucan Fin229; also, Sal80, 888, 1469; motan þonne siddan sybbe brucan, ecis cadwelan Eel1314; [illegible] also Kr144; Sal102; [illegible] Cri46; also Exo191, 717, 809, 334, 388, 893, 731, 908; [illegible] mid monnum, brucan Cri1525, also Cri1686; þæt he þær brucan mot wonges mid willum Ph148; also Ph674; [illegible] -num brucan Ad'106; also Da78; and hie [illegible] mot, æghwyle on eordan Sch65; also Sch81; se þe him

wines gleaw wilna bruced Dan 78; also Exod; bruced Had-
daga and brimblaste, and heofonfugla Gen 200; wæs on-
a. leines [illegible] bucan wide Gen 19; wenige
bræc gewitra under wolcnum werodes aldor Gen 1250;
also, Gen 1175, 1201, 1220, 1572, 1532, 812, 1893, 1952,
2664; Sat 138; geah hwædre gedeandes gastes bucan
Jul 441; lifes bucan, cardes on cyle Seb 61; gif he
mot for rihtes and gerysena on bucan on bolde Run 78,
also Run 87; Ascul 63; Met 1[25], 20[108]; B 108[8], 118[14], 279;
[illegible] wæs [illegible] wynnum bucan B 1[3]; wæs
wæs wilice wynnum bucad B 1496.

Doubtful acc. accord, - wean mid wæpne wenge wæ-
an Cri 1362; gifstolas bræc Wand 44. [illegible]

Sometimes the case cannot be determined - may be
either gen. or acc. with presumption in favor of former; so-
wrolde bruced B 1062; fenden he hrithwelan bucan mote
B 3100; wæs he wealdan wunde [illegible] bucanne [illegible]
hy bringe; ... mostun ... bucan Gen 182; gif hy mostan
[illegible] atuneste agan wolden Cri [illegible]

ond brucað eadigra gedriht Cri 1664; engla genæman/brucað
mid blisse Cri 1647; brucan blidnesse Jlag 505; cwðan
brucan Met 31?; ƿ (= wen) me brucað Run 22.

Once the object is omitted and brucan intrans.; - mæton
wrytt þonne ateomne sydan brucan Seel 101

Constr.- the object of brucan is in the genitive
occasionally in the acc.; gebrucan (occurs once) has gen.; - ac þas
blæde heade gebrucen hafdan Gen 893

b. etan = eat.

Constr. - etan is usually followed by the acc. sometimes
by the genitive, &c.

nit - it ... ... Gen 500, ... Gen
564; heo þa þæs ofetes æt Gen 599; þonne þu þines geswinces
wæstmas wyrgest, / etest ofetes 13 127.

(Note that the use of the gen. is confined to a single word.)

It is to be noticed that drincan never has the gen.,
but its object is expressed in the acc. or by prep. (of) + dat.

c. gebȳgan = taste, eat:

Ane c. gen.-pron hine sume gebȳgde, þæs ðe þeam beame gewyrhtum; – once c. acc. nemne meledeawes / dæl gebȳgde Ph 201.

bȳgan = gebȳgan (rare: acc. 3448; Ex 101; Gen 880, Ps 127²; etc; once, perhaps, gen in combination with lȳtan, if we read with Wülcker, mine gee þeir dȳgel ne / lȳtan / bȳt hie and bȳgan Gen 579; Grein has 'bit,' no note; see p. gebȳgan.

d. nēotan = enjoy, make use of.

nē ic. ..ræsen nōt ..., ænge nēotan minra gefēana Gen 804; willum nēotan / blēdes and blīsse Gen 1347; and þæs to widan feore willum nēotan Cri 1344; þæt þu mōste geruhlig mines ēðelrices eadig nēotan Cri 1462; and wilnan nēotan lifes and līxe (cōndes þrōstra Ph 149; ær ..tæ..ige ..t ..tre ēstan ..sse ..., rūme nēotan Ex 314; tō widan feore worldres nēotan Hml 89; ēðles nēotan Panl; sum sceal ēcnera lēan lifes nēotan Hml 17; ac nīotad

inc fæs ðæs calles Gen 38; secolde he his lifes nieotan Gen 486, him geneced lange nieotan, fea sealde Gen 401; [illegible] nyttade + hie siddan, mid sumum sinum siddan riccs Gen 1678; fæt hi- -y unraclice wæfera neotan Cy 308; fæt feores neote Ps 88[4], Apparently we have the acc. sec., although it is possible to take Maldwelan in apposition with siddan. This [illegible] is probably the better reading; - fea ic fe on fegrunpit in eccle[illegible] neotenne [illegible] Maldwelan fleore semende C 1071.

Grein (Sprachschatz) neotan = strongly gives as neotan e. unit, secan, mid sybbe swegles dreamas and fæt he gadan feore willum neotan An 811; - willum is a dpr. (cf. Gen 1847 and Gen 1344 above) and neotan is also an object to be supplied.

C. nyttian = use, enjoy.
wuda and wæstreo nyttad Gn Ex 110, fea nyttede + hie siddan mid sumum sinum siddan riccs Gen 1678

genyttian has (acc. of) gen. - hafde ic wæfera ende genytted B 3046

f. ǽwitan = taste, cat-

[illegible] ǽwitenes mōst Gen 677; molde fæsa ofra ōnig onbihtan, mennieces meteǽ ǽtet 2690.

witan and ǽwitan take acc. or are intrans.; witan mea hus gen. - bit his and bygge Gen 579 (cf. e. under bygan)

g. onbygan = taste, cat-

[illegible] fæ for bigstreu manan heafdes ofbiht - bygan Ex 114; hwæt! ic iglanda eallra betst, bræa onbyged ond gebregdstafas Sal 2; hwæl hit se fæc onbygeð bræa eallra Sal 4 - [illegible] bygan [illegible] 1678.

§ 4

[illegible] meaning to use or enjoy [illegible]

With verbs meaning to eat, a sharp distinction [illegible] the accusative - and eat of, taste, which is always followed by the genitive; with etan the genitive is limited to a single word, 'ofætes etan', and the expression appears to be regarded almost as a formula. Dreccan in Anglo-Saxon poetry has the accusative, but never the genitive; to express the partitive idea it goes a step farther than etan and [illegible] of + dat.

Verbs of perception and experience.

a. cōstīan = try, prove, tempt.

þa þær nieces se rica engan / cyning costīgan Gen 2846;
wē costa de god clæne fyre Ps 65[9]; þu min costadest
cynnum Ps 138[1]; and geornlice godes costadan Ps 77[20];
[illegible] godes costodan Ps 77[18]; [illegible]
heora godes þæer geare costedan Ps 105[13]; heora costidan cuðe
feondas Ps 105[31]; costa min, god, ewa hit cepx. wese Ps 138[23];
he min. costode / grapode gearofolm Ps 2084.

Acc. sent. exc. - [illegible] costode cyning [illegible] Gen 2846
(Acc. object-clause, - hu -), Leic 1057.

gecostīan occurs in p. part. only, except Dal 304, þæt mīndic, e, acc.

b. cūnnian = prove, try, experience
þær git þor wlence wuda cunnedon Ps 108, engineer

[illegible] cunnian B 2046 (MS. -, Bein leje scunnian); [illegible] ic [illegible], [illegible] se fæla fugel flyges cunnode Cri 645; godes [illegible] Jud 53; Heland him [illegible] cunnade Dr or 1; [illegible] cyning alwihta Ex 420; hwæt se godes cunnað / ful dyslice dryhtnes mearhta Del 227; hi þæs wære cunnon Sal 258 (= thy therefore by cunning); [illegible] sceal [illegible] secce; [illegible] cunnian gearne, Sat 1.

- cunnian also has acc., and in often of the above the case may be either gen. or acc.

Acc.:- sund cunnian, B 1426, 1444; [illegible] cunnan Cri 148; also Leof 35, ic sealtiðe gelac cunnige.

Constr.:- usually gen., sometimes acc., and occasionally [illegible].

gecunnian has acc. Leof 8; - obj. clause (hu) Jud 257.

c. frāsian = "try tempt."
þurh gylp-grome godes freasode Dan 695.

d. hỹrcnian = hear, hearken to
þær me hỹrcnodon halges lāre Cd. 1. 654, milde hỹrcnigan
halges lāre / mildes medelcwida Gu 979.

hỹran has acc. (= hear about) and dat (= obey)

e. lōcian = look at, observe.
þeu eadmodra ealra locast / on heofonhame heron
eordan Ps 137 6; [Thorpe supposes locuma after ealra: wrong.]
ic wē ā ... after locian is prep. on, to

f. ādōlian = sustain, endure. (Grein wrong)
gescogan, mid hu micle ælne cyninge ic hit þurh
ealle (last lifes tiligan, / þeores forhtlice ford-ādolian,
cynnest þrean Cri 1320; - ne dinpero - lack Ps 106 4; cf. þolian.

All these verbs are followed chiefly by the genitive, not so often by the accusative, and any difference that was originally felt between these two constructions is lost. [illegible] it will be remarked that while _cogitare, curare_ have the genitive regularly and the accusative exceptionally _meditari, aemulari_ [illegible] are few).

Verbe denoting some bodily act, care for.

a. [illegible] t.

[illegible] Ps 144, protect, save [illegible] Ps 73[22]; pass. be
ne rəgjet mue godra. manna, rəbre stijna Ps 73[22]; pass. be ne
calde ne rəgjet Ps 73[15]; calva godlicu da he rəgjetu nacalon, and
dan [illegible] Ps [illegible] [illegible] Ps
uracleca Ps 105[11]; godlic he rəgjetan Ps 118[15]; ne mag ic
fedo afre rəgjetan on ecnesse Ps 118[93]; calle rəgjetan, pea
me grame deorc, wraa, cwea Ps 118[138]; rəgjen ic feuna be-
bodu ne rəgeat beorhta afre Ps 118[176]; [illegible] ic [illegible]
[illegible] rəgjetu bebodu Ps 136[5]; rəgjte min xio xxxxxxx xymble
at, earfe Ps 136[5].

The acc. occurs Ps 1751; Gen 547; Sat 642; and often in Ps and Gl.
Cons. [illegible] is [illegible] by the acc. or gen. with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

b. gehycgan = think about; care for.

[illegible] hie [illegible] minum tancare nenyht ne gehicgge Mt 73 26.

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] sometimes acc. [illegible] gen.

c. gemunan = remember, call to mind.

[illegible] ne gemune [illegible] 8?, ne gemunu [illegible] for te oft, mihta wealdend, ealdra unrihta, gec - Ps 78 8; gemuna þæs, drihten, manigra hearma Ps 136 7; gemun me, [illegible] Ps 41 7.

The acc. occurs also very frequently; in the fol. the form does not decide between gen. and acc., - gemunde, - [illegible] Ps 15, [illegible] gemunu þinra cwida eduriteþracc Ps 88 43; ne or gemunde þæs [illegible] forfore gemunde Mt 1 19, þa he gemunde, þæt gemunde Bg 225.

Remark. - The prevailing construction is the acc., which occurs very frequently throughout; in Mt? and Ps. the genitive also occurs. (cf. g. munan)

The following passage is remarkable in that acc.

and gen. are combined. –

Slay 10: pa ic pæringa roht and unrot
pæs unhyrlican pris mid hæfde micel sanga,
[illegible]
ofer eahtra and pa langan lid
[illegible]

d. gīman = care for, heed, observe.

egesan ne gymeð B 1957; ofhygda ne gym B 1760; oferhyda ne gymeð ⁊ gebidanne gyfeweardes B 2481; reda ræsboran
[illegible]
gimeð Cot 616; þær þa symbelwæran [illegible] ne giemdon Leas 96;
[illegible]
an [illegible], [illegible] gymeð gold [illegible]
[illegible] gyme Dan 21, [illegible] þæt hi mine
wære gymdon. Dan [illegible] gymeð gold Exon 87, þæt
hine pone sweartan helle / grundes gyman Gen 345; eorðe
[illegible] Exon 2 b, [illegible] gymdon Exon 2 b.

wære ne gymdon Exon 18; gyddu ne gymdon Böy 112; ond ne bámlingiest bröðor ne gymde? Rune 66; ænne ne sorhte ę t, gymde? or his gilpe Met. Salm. 7; ne hi gearo hreoglu murcc ne gymdon Met 8[10]; ge meahte ongitan gif hie ge[illegible]; [illegible]; ne hine gymen ænig 1878[10]; ingelo ne gymdē 3118[122]; ~~ne~~ ne gremdon Leri 706,

Leeste. — Some of these forms may be acc. as well as gen., but they are listed here, because, gen. is governing and the acc. seems certainly only once; — gem(=beware) ælmægene hæfdon tunglu Met 29[3], gymean is also pret. by obj. clause, and once by gnom., Sal 414.

2. hycgan, hogian — think about; intend to be mindful. forfon we sculon a hycgende hælo rædes/ gemunan fiene zelæstan zigora waldend Met 1, gemune ne dyhlan on modsefan [illegible] hycgende gilda gemeltsa oppe hyra ofdrunc ygeles hogode Böy 133; hycgad hie tælle, Leo- Sen 432.

Constr.,- besides the genitive given above, other constructions are numerous; we have acc., object clause, and prep.,- ymb, be, on, to.

f. metegian = medelate ōn.
sēa ic metegian ongan manigra weorca 1576°.
Constr. the verb is confused to 13 [illegible] gē-mec

g. mīnan = be mindful of (See c. gemunan)
hit mon tilēs and tōmes mearēs, / cudes and gecostes and calcrondes Gn Ex. 142

h. myndgian = recollect, remember. [illegible]
[illegible] hlafdīge mīn, / for mydfearfe mean myndgiað ēl 657; mynegie ic dom wite / ǽ-dan ǽwefnes, / þæs min sefa myndgað Dan 144; without object.- B 2057.

i. rēcan = reck, care for.
gif þu þines þeodnes rece Gu 262. wæpna ne receð B 434; hie ne rohtan þæs Gen 1317; gif þu on woruldlongre þēodenga helme āldres recce Gen 2656, þæt he þæs wræces ne rohte Dan 201; þæt þæs a se sīda recan wolde D 376, þæs he ne rohte Ps 68[69]32, þu eall ne recst ænig ee þinges þæs ofer þa ane Mt 12[31], þæt he maran ne recð Mt 8[44]; þenden þin god recce Wald 1[23]; þæt he ne rohte Cri 1441. Note - þæt hi þæs mōtes ne recð Mt 13[55] [Grein and B. T make recð impersonal; it is better to read rēcð.] Note also, ne rohte he to þære hilde helmberendra Æ 37 - helmberendra may depend on hilde; then we have rēcan fol. by tō. Construe - after rēcan, the object of care or thought is regularly put in the gen.

j. sinnan = care for.
hwa weorces ne sann An 1277; ne ic me sorðwelan owiht sinne Gu 290; and fægerra lyt/

for a dolinge ideas runnan Gen 1855;

K. scrīfan = care for.
ne scrifed Mt 10 ?; ne scrifed Mt 25 52;
dat. dat. ne scrifed gerade ne geard Mt 3
(cometh), gen. and dat. as above; throughout the remain-
der, ābī, wītig, scrīfan = write, ordain, etc. acc.
meaning prescribe, impose, decree.

l. hēdan = heed, care for.
ne hedde he þæs heofolan B 2697; heddon hereræfes,
haft was unsealed Ex 583.
gehēdan occurs frequently with various meanings, c. acc.

m. geswīgian = be silent about, forget.
nelle ic ōþres þonces ofgende gōd geswīgan Fin 45
- ond hine geswīged silent, forgot Jos 24 15.

With verbs meaning to need, care for, the genitive is used over the accusative occasional; the dative occurs once (with scrifan, Met 25[45]).

Forgitan has accusative and genitive occurring with equal frequency; verbs meaning to remember, have in mind, are followed by genitive or accusative, the genitive being the rule with simple verbs — as, munan, myndgian, (bi)þencan — while the compound [illegible] is usually followed with æt-.

Once accusative and genitive occur in the same construction — (see c. above) — gyrnde, wiðs leahtra and fe a lareowas tid Hag 13.

Verbs of striving and approach.

a. <u>ēahtan</u> = pursue, persecute.

æglæc [illegible] ehtende wæs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ehton aglæcan [illegible] 1513; ehton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; eahteð ānbuendra Gu 59; þam þe eahtan wile sawla ge-hwylcre Gu 317; ehton elþeoda El 139; se ehted þin El 927; ehteð æfestra Leas 35; þonne we hine forgripen and his geara ehtan Ps 70^{10}; þe þin geo ehtan Ps 73^{4}; þara ic ehte ealra mid niðe Ps 100^{4}; þæt heora fynd ehtan Ps 105^{33}; and he þearfendra þriste ehte Ps 108^{16}; min ehtan [illegible] [illegible] ehton [illegible] ^{86}; [illegible] ehtan Ps $118^{[illegible]}$; min earwunga ehtan onqunnon Ps 118^{161}; hi ealra ehtan onqunnon Ps [illegible]; þa hi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ehtan Ps 77^{19}.

The acc. occurs;– þa þe me ehton Ps 68^{5}; hi mine sawle ehtan Ps 142^{3}.

b. <u>cărnian</u> = labor for, earn, deserve.

carna fee ara Gen 2281; carniad on eordan ecan lifes; hames in headune Gu 767; hu monna gehwylc ær earnode eces lifes Cr 1052; ge þæes ourne don, þa ge Cr 1300; ær þæt carnian, elugu dr. to dughtre Rébec þeus ea lif, sall ecan drēames, heofona hames-, carna Ph 484; þa he ne earnade ellen uncūte Met 9[20].

c. <u>ge-cărnian</u> = cărnian

sceal mon-- lofes gearnian Gen Ex 140.

Elsewhere the acc. or a dependent clause; - Gen 1578, El 526, Ps 68[28]; etc.

d. <u>gefȳsan</u> = hasten to, impel, make ready.

[illegible] gefȳsed Jl 650; eregas [illegible] gefȳsan sīð- es gefȳsde El 260.

Otherwise only the past part. occurs with the object of the [illegible], [illegible] gefȳsed Cr 591 meaning doubtful.

c. genēosian = visit (See g)
geneosian niða bearna; ealra feorda oghwær land
ēt Ps 58⁵; - with the acc., Ph 351; Ps 105⁴.

f. hĭentan = follow up, pursue.
ǽwa nu worold wended, wyrde sended / and
hetes hented Reim 60.

g. neōsian = seek, visit, look into. (See c)
gewat þa neosian -- / hean huses B116; mid þære
wælfylle wica neosan B126; gewiten heim to wic-
end wica neosian B1125; georg cyning to / settle
neosan B1786; wolde blondenfeax beddes neosan
B [illegible]; cwōm neosan B1886; þæt gy [illegible] catel
æfengrom user neosan B2074; lyft eft becwom / - ham
es niosan B2366; gewat Ongenþiowes hearm / ham-
es niosan B2388; [illegible] Ongenþeow eofore niosende
B2486; fionda niosan B2671; nyðer eft gewat /
dennes niosian B3045⁵; his beddes neosan fud 63;

burga neosan El 152; ofer cald clæfu cealdes neosan An 310; wolde ic anes to ðe, / cynerof healed, craftes neosan An 484; eadige on upweg eðles neosan An 832; gewyrht eardes neosan An 1027; haliges neosan An 1391; nu ic his geneahhe neosan wille Gu 691; wica neosan eardes on upweg Gu 1339; fyrstra neosan Jul 554; wita neosan Jul 631; furh þa fæstan locu foldan neosan Cri 321; eðles neosan / heorhtra holda Cri 741; ac ic sceal - - / fearda neosan and eower nea Dat 113.

The acc. occurs:- fræt hine ufan neosade Gu 981; se hine æghwylce / daga neosade Gu 974; and Ex 474. - an object clause with neosan = seek out, inquire,- Gu 321, Gen 855; used intrans., Gu 892, 1190.

h. ongéacan = stave against, resist: deny.
se fæs onsæce, þeatte sod wære / nære mihta waldend, se hie of þam morðre alysde Dan 451; oððe þæs soðes onsacað Sal 182. c. acc. Dan 226.

For ǣnsǣcan = deprive, see § 26, KK, p. 90

Notice, wiðsǣcan = oppose, repel, renounce; dat. or acc.

sǣcan = contend, – intrans.; = accuse, blame, – acc.

i. tilian = strive after, gain, give attention to.

[illegible] tilian / fylle on [illegible] 1 L 208, [illegible] maran tilian Ps 18[23]; oððe on eordan neat ates tilode Gen 30; lifes tiligan Gen 1814; manna tigeð Ph 47; hyra flæsc, de gehlæge tigeð Gen 3; and eordan hine ætes tilian Gen 1357; oðer his to eordan elnes tilode Gen 972; lifes tiligan Sal 160; tilað awa gehwile agnes willan Met 11[83]; þeer he þearfendra þinga teolode Ps 108[30]; þin esne elnes teolode Ps 118[23]; S. Jn. the following unrihtes is most probably an adverb; þeet hi unrihtes elne tiligeað Ps 143[9]; þeet hi unrihtes awa tiligean Ps 143[13]; Otherwise tilian is followed by a þeet-clause instead of gen.; occurs so very often.

– See § [illegible] and cf. unrihtes with wyrcan, K.

f. strīenan, streonan = get, acquire.

us feran het / geond grene grund gasta streonan 4u 831; hu þa dædfruman dugeða stryndon, / welan and wiste Gen 970; mycle hæle strynan Cri 1575; ... since we have apparently also ... gryndyge ... gylfe strynd ... / ... þet he ... gylfe ... hiet ... he ... dlæd, strīenan = beget. ... bearna strīenan occurs frequently ... Gen only; ... he hit ... him to ... strīenan bearna ... Gen 11; ... strīende ... for ... bearna and dohtra / ond eahthund Gen 1138, 20 1152; bearna strynan Gen 1171, 1201, 1233, 1239, 1603.

Note the pret. ... hie, ... he gelice hæfe, bearn astreonan Gen 766, or he he ... / ... gedeorfe bearn astrynde Gen 195. Holthausen (in Anglia) ... Grein's suggestion that ... we read bearna strīenan; so it should be ... doubtly.

geat-y-an, gietenne, ... the ... gyte-by, get, get.

K. wyrcan = work out, atoine for, accomplish.

wyrce, se je wrote, j domes ar. deadr Ps 38[7]: se hæfde manega
wea minne gefrege Exhleste hone ofer to wyrcenne Hid 72; jeac
[illegible] Ps 118[121]; hit scead e. eft
domes wyrcean Exhl 21; he him, eac worhte to, wi dom
he- Gen 2377;- thiera ing hat from Ps 102[103] unarimde
je unarimles dæg wyrcead Ps 2[5]; je hiera unarimles calle wyr
cead Ps 58[2], wynsum unarimlic calle wyrcende Ps 70[3]; deorce
dæm je unarimlic æghwar wyrceð Ps 73[7]; ja je unarimlic
on weoruldlife worhtan gecnawat Ps 76[6]; ja je unarimlic
worhtan Ps 91[8]; je unarimles calle wyrcead Ps 93[10]; and un-
pihtlic æghwar worhtan Ps 118[119];

Sin lif je, ece scholde se soulwiste ne sceawiað, thongh
the unrihtes hi mare se dæg cyme;- [illegible]
worhtan on woruldæ Dan 277, Alf 17; jon je dæ gecnawe
wyrceað, unlidwæcgning Alf 10; je me fæw wyrce and dæ
wel cenne [illegible] Ps 86[11];

[illegible]
frecnetlic c. acc., and twice we hæfe thæt unriht-

[illegible] ratiocat [illegible]

1020; næfre hlisan ah/ meotud þan maran, þonne he wið-
manna bearn/ wyrceð weldædum Ag 57.

At fine times wyrcean is used intrans. = work; so perhaps above, as the instr. may be merely = in stonework, [illegible].

b. gewyrcean = accomplish
ac for hwan nele mon him on geogoðe georne gewyrcean/
deores dryhtscipes Sal. 586.

[illegible]

[illegible]

§ 10

With verbs that express approach of any sort or merely striving after something, the object aimed at may be expressed in the accusative or in the [illegible] of intent conveyed in the verbal idea. This distinction however is not always [illegible] the accusative and genitive are used with indifference in many cases; but where we have a simple verb [illegible] compounded with ge-, the prefix makes the action of the verb more thorough [illegible] is observed; — to express the aim or end of the action, with the simple verb the genitive is the rule and the accusative the exception, while with the verb with prefix ge-, the accusative is the rule and the genitive the exception.

Verbs of wishing and desiring. §11.a

a. <u>fricłan</u> = seek after, desire.

mæs, ræ swara fyrst / freode to fricłan B 2556;
feast we on Egiptum are secolde / fremena fricłan Gen 1843.

b. <u>geliȳstan</u> = desire; only past part. occurs. (cf. d)
wæsto geliste Wal 23; feegnas on fa tid fearle
gelyste / gargewinnes Jud 307; gude gelysted. Gu 1[illegible].

c. <u>gyrnan</u> = desire, yearn for.
ne timede / fæs leanes, fe heo lange gyrnde
Jud 347 (fe = gen. sg.); ne me mid murde micles
gyrne Gu 291 (me = for myself).
<u>gegyrnan</u> = gyrnan has acc. - Gu 43, 229.

d. <u>lȳstan</u> = desire; (cf. gelyste v. p. 38)
lemste. - lystan is used impersonally with its

logical subject in the acc., the thing desired in the genitive.

and fone aglæcan ælces lyste ð wæl sēc; gif nu healeð hwone hlisan lyste Met 10; fonne hine fæs hlisan heardost lyste ð Met 10[14]; ac hi for fæm gramdam eardes lyste Met 26[7].

The place of the gen. may be supplied by the infin.; - so B 1793, and several times in Met.

c. ofþyrstan = thirst for, desire. Only p. part occurs.

and ic ofþyrsted wæs / godes lichoman, gastes wynnes [illegible], ne in worde ne [illegible] niðing [illegible] ofþyrsted Gen 32.

þyrstan occurs once; - nime sawl on fe swiðe þyrsted Ps 62[2].

f. willian = desire.

and his gaste ford / weges willian Gen 8

g. wilnian = wish, desire.

fridēs wilnedon An 448, 1130; engin þe generes wilniaþ Gu 261 (þe = for thyself); utan us to þæs freoda wilnian Cri 773; mynðe he fridēs wolde, to – Dan 215; [hi wilniað welan and æhte] and weorðscipes to gewinnanne Met 19 43 – the genitives are after gewinnan = acquire; see § 1 þæt sumes godes, sidra gesceafta / unlepra ælc a [illegible]le Met 25 56; calle to þe, ece drihten, / þætes on eorðan eac wilniað Ps 103 25; þonne hi to his huse hleowes wilniaþ Ps 108 10; ic þinre healu her wilnade Ps 118 174.

The acc. occurs certainly twice; – þæt (= id) mine sawle wilnað, þæt – Ps 118 20; þæt þu me wilnast wcora æniges dead Ps 65 4.

In many cases the form may be either gen. or acc.: freodo wilnian B 188, An 920, Hö 78, Dan 222; ic me freoðu to þe / wordum wilnige Ps 55 8; and Met 20 87, 31 14.

Occasionally, wilnian is followed by infin. or obj. clause (þæt), and is to a certain extent intrans. Vn 18.3 Met 20.157. Constr. - after wilnian the thing desired is put in the genitive or (less frequently) in the acc., while the person from whom anything is desired is expressed by to + dat.

v. wīscan = wish, strive after.

and þæs beteran (sc. lifes) forð/ wīscað and wenað Gu 47; ewealmes wīscað Gu 194; þrymme he hangiende hēlle (sc. cēosð); þæs engelan eðelcyn Sal 105; ic þæs la wrēce, þæt- Is 118[5], þæs should here perhaps be considered adv.

- followed by a clause: - he wyscte geneahhe, þæt- Deor 25.

§ 11,6

Verbs of asking and desiring = petere
regularly by the genitive of the thing wished
for or desired; the accusative occurs seldom,
but it is to be remarked that while gurman
has the genitive, ongyrman has the acc. [cf. § 10].
The active of the person for whom the thing is de-
sired may be added, and the person from whom
may be expressed by æ + dat. (after wiernan).

Verbs of hope and expectation.

a. ābīdan = await, sustain, obtain.

ūsor abīdan sceal / maga mane fah miclan domes B 977; ... wa bid þam þe sceal / of langoðe leofes abīdan Kl 53 - with acc. - forþon hy abīdan sceolon / in sinnihte þær endeleas Ex 168f; - once abs., Seel 61 (Exon., - Vercel. has onbīdan)

b. bīdan = await, expect, endure, obtain.

headowylma bad B 82; þæt hie - bīdan woldon / grendles ... B 152, 316; ... grendles dearst - wan bīdan B 253, bad ellen micel beadwe gefremman B 539; also, B 1760, 1794, 2336; se þe þæs wordes bad Ex 261; bīdan --, hwæs him beorht gring / engla ordfruma unnan wolde ðam ðe [hwæs elþeodige on unnan]; on brime bīdan beorna gefriinges El 253; se sceal sec bīdeð / eaðe ... mengu Gn 55, hy ... hefenrica / boleles bīdað Gn 55; also, Gn 188, 207; gif þu wre bīdan þencest Gn 269; also Gn 522, 913; nu

hie ðafte ſeo / bidon in hendrum leri 147; also leri 540, 784, 1021; blac on beame bidēd wyrde Mod 41; bidan we ſeo longe Hö 80; we ſeo beofiende / -- oðer oldon bidan Hö 88; oðer oðo burg nu ſea bidan - - / - ſeines oflēſjmes Hö 127; ſea gastas, ſe - / - dome o bidad Gu 660; ge mid ſeone drihtnes wer domes bidad Dur 20; also Hy 4[104]; Gen 922, 1424, 2270, 2437, 2523, 2774; on ſeam wicum wyrde bidan / drihtnes domes Gen 2570; bad ſeall oðo sibgedriht - / maran - - - gonga Ex 23; [illegible] Ps 54[7]; 68[7]; 118[166]; min oðfaste ryntore bidað, / oðfæst ſe me oðlean ſylt forgylde Ps 141[9]; - - gonga bad ſeond ſream Ps 1882; bidan oðealden / ſaran ðorge Sat 27.

Als some of the examples given above, the case may be either gen. or acc., - the acc. is certain, -

nalas ðeng bidon / in ſeam gnornhofe gnidgefrinco Hy 10[49]; also Gu 1258; leri 510; Gen 842; Ex 166.

Remark.- after bidan we find the gen. usually, but the acc. occurs not seldom; the object of expectation may is also frequently expressed in a clause, usually

introduced by hwæt, and often bidan is used absolutely.

[Of the following passage, Grein remarks: "gen. u. acc. wechselnd." Wülcker puts comma after deop and period after weardas.

Gen. 39. huht-fæst wilthus wræcna bidan
deop dreama leas drihten ure,
gæsta weardas, þa he - elo.]

c. gebídan = await. expect.

b. gebídanne ȝ forwearde 8 x 95 ; gebídan ȝ gebídanne 1167 þæs fe me minn drihten demed Gen 549; gebídan þæs he gebǽdan ne mæg Gen Ex 105 (= to wait for what he may not compel. - but acc. gebǽdan §); hwæt ge þæs deaðe, þe ge ne wilnen gebídan ne magon Lchtres geryndes Met 7; þæt hie gebídan ne magon hiora gyllendra Met 7;

The acc. also occurs parallel c. gen., and often the noun is indeterminate: - ic þæt him to hyra acc gebídes stande 1, ðæt hie wreccan gebídan þæhlen mihte; "he stille gebád þares æfroce Gen 2909; acc acc

wið helme / hilde gebidan Gn B 17;

Bosw.-T. gebídan = await, expect; has both gen. and acc.; = wáclan, oblán (the rest illegible) = await, introduce; [illegible] = wait, remain.

d. gewēnan = hope, expect. cf wēnan, f.
for ic wiste þæt / þurhere þæ þræge ne gewende Jul 453;
ne forfon hi þonne to meotude mōdes gewenan / lifes ne lēasa Cri 1566; nellað ge gewenan welan unrihte Ps 89 9; [illegible] gewenað Ps C 5; [illegible]
Frequently in Ps we have gewenan on = hope in.

e. onbīdan = await, expect.
[illegible] / [illegible] gestrangū Jul 87;
a ic uncres gedales onbād Jul 37 (hwæt ic uncres gedales bād Jul Exon 37); nu ic þīne swā onbād

Ps 118[16]; - used intrans. B 2502; Seel 61 (Cyn. abidan).

f. wēnan = hope, [for] wait for.

ne þearf nænig witena wenan þorfte / beorhtre bote B 157; frofre ne wenan B 186; / ne sceal þēod dyrne rūn / wrecan, þēah ic wene B 272; þonne wene ic tō þe wyrsan gefangen B 525; sæcce ne wenað / tō Bar-Denum B 690; ic þæs headuþyles hatað wene B 2522; ne ic tō Sweo-þeode sibbe · oððe treowe / wihte ne wene B 2923; wendan hie [wīfa] and wera cwealmes, / þearla gefanga þrage hnagran on 1577 (B-T, = they expected the death of the men, a worse period of reverse fate; so Wülcker in note); hwær he þara nægla awiht / on þam wangstede wenan þorfte Cēl 1103; wicces ne wende Cēl 62; þeah þæs se wica ne wende Jud 20; ne we þæere wynne wenan þurfon Leri 81; hwæs wenað se, þe - Leri 1200; arna ne wenað Leri 1282; lifes ne wenan Leri 1611; þeahgesteálda / sāwlena wenan Jul 686; þæs þe freonda wene Gu 262;

freenes ne wenað Wal 20; mon nenal se þeah be fæs wenan
Gn Ex 104; ne þearf ic wiht are wenan Gen 1023;
ne hi edcerrað æfre moton wenan Sat 454; wendon
fæs for manig man (Hy 239 (Bright's Reader); ne þearfeac
haleda nan þwenan þæs wæreos Met 7 7; wenan þære
wynne Met 13 24, 26 14; gif he wynsa ne bið, ne wene ic
his na beteran Met 25 28; ac we þæs (= this) þne wenað
þæt - Ps 77 20; þær hiora gemynde (instr.?) men ne wenan
Ps 87 5; þæs betran ford wyscað and wenað Gu 47.

Remark.- wenan has gen. regularly; acc. occurs
in Gen, Sat, Dan, Exon, Rid, scattered ... 1 ex. each
may be gen. or acc. in B 180, 600, 2973, above, also
þrafre ne wenað Gu 479; are ne wende Met 1 78; wenan is
frequently used without object, and very often with de-
pendent sentence (þæt -); once with infin., B 733.

I - to. on wen; to subst., wenan, hope, thereof,
ne wene þæs ænig woldа cyninges þæt - Ph 546; ne þurfon
we þæs wenan, þæt - Sat 118; ic þæs wende, þæt B 1723;
wenað þæs aumc, þæt - Ps 89 4; etc.

Verbs of hope and expectation are followed by the genitive or by the accusative; the genitive is much the more common, but the feeling for any distinction between the notions conveyed by the two cases seems to be lost and the accusative is used merely as is warrant[ed] by the

Verbs of asking and demanding

a. ā-sēcan (13-T ā-) = demand.

[illegible] Cūþ asecan 13 118 [illegible] acc. and ad. acc, Leri 1004.

Constr. - acc. of pers. + gen. of thing.

b. biddan = ask, demand; (command).

ic [illegible] biddan wille [illegible] Rone 13 47; [illegible] wære bad / Blaford sinne 13 2282; ic [illegible] biddan wylle, [illegible] þinre [illegible] freondas Jul 84. Hadrem cyganne morelidendum mittea biddan / cuðbres aldor An 353; ic [illegible] þe [illegible] ane [illegible] bene biddan An 4, 6; and him [illegible] gesce bad An 1052; and [illegible] halgan helpe biddan An 1568; þæt he gemunan me / þone halgan heap helpe bidde / frofres and fultumes An 10; se þegnla bæd [illegible] þrymfæst Gu 330; [illegible] gif [illegible] biddan Gu 450; hwæm þæs biddað burgsittende Leri 337; weorge wor-

hale wrotan bodan bi 1808; bad hine fultumes / wærfæst
healed willge forftan (acc.) Gen 2025; Abraham ongan arra
biddan / eene drihten Gen 2750; and eow liffreas lissa bid-
de, / segola gesynto Ex 271; nu we fec for preanum -- /
-- arna biddad Dan 295. Ay 15; and fonne anwaldan
ara biddan Dat 209; bad meotod miltse Dat 438; bide
helpes hine, clementem dominum zum G 14; and fu fa
æ[d]fastan supples / wya fultumes bidde bisi nigine-
ene almans zum G 21; fonne ic minre sawle swegles
bidde / ~~ece are~~ Ay 3[3]; frofres ic fee bidde Ay 6[1]; are
bidda[n] Ay 7[8]; bidde[d] æ[d]fastne god we and gifnes-
sabre feode Ay 7[84]; we fe biddad[n] me, almihtig god,
are and gifnesse (MS. gifnes) Ay 7[107]; bædan hiora reorna
edwitscafe Ps 77[19-20]; flæsces ni bædon Ps 104[36]; ni Bel-
fegor bædon are Ps 105[19-22]; wolde he bletsunge biddan Ps 108[7]
and nine -- / helpe biddad Ps 118[2]; biddad[n] eow beorde
weorhtere sibbe Ps 121[6]; ic fec --- / helpe bidde Ps 69[49];
-- / ic fec mid benum biddan wille lifes and lisse
Ps 68[8]; A nu fone fallowing examples

ēara = gen. pl. favours; - drihten mine, ic ēara ic þē bidde Gen 2225; bidde ic ēara Gen 2465; ēara ic þē bidde Gen 2708; and ic mid strangere stēfne ānwlēc ānra biddende bealde drihten Ps 141, 1 [the ēara regard biddan in these examples as being used without the thing demanded] - and ic þē ēara ic wēdre Ps 1281.

Constr. - biddan has regularly the gen. of the thing asked for + acc. of the person; to these may be added the dative of the person for whom the thing is asked. Occasionally the gen. occurs [illegible]

cf. gebiddan = ask for, pray for.

ne þū ġemēdne god ryhtā gebiddest Ps 80?. - Lithuania, not often, = worship, pray to c. tō + dat, or acc. - emt. c. reflexive.

* Note. - In the following passage the construction is unique; - hwæt me bidest þū þē bēfunge and þīnes rīces æcednesse ær ic fare mēan Blg 80. - ðonne = - ðonan

d. frēcgean and frignan usually mean 'ask a question', rather than 'ask, demand'.

frēcgean = ask, seek; e.g. nē secal wearna gehwyle mid lice and mid sawle bēnes frēcgan / ealle, ær se we ... and

[frignan = ask, demand; e.g., - nwat þū me, wine min, wordum nēgest, hwæne frignest, gesīe ic þurh dune or - oð - dryhtne mīne wolde / --- mælde weorðan Gu 1201. - doubtful. tū gen, probably depends on mælde.]

e. āsīecan = seek, ask.

sār þrītig wæs and þrēora æc geāres mēahte, þurh wrāges wylme wīgena cynnes fūl 674.

Construc., - acc. of pers. + gen. of thing.

Verbs of asking and demanding have regularly the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing asked for. There is no evidence that the person of whom the request is made may be expressed in the dative in Anglo-Saxon poetry for the forms fēa, me = feeā, meā; nor that the thing demanded is expressed in the accusative as well as in the genitive, for while the forms are sometimes indeterminate (e.g. die weak nouns and strong feminines without and jective), there is no clear accusative (save to be- [illegible] the poet). [illegible] II. 3 1×2; Mark 5 2 2.] The uniform construction then is acc. of pers. + gen. of thing and to this is very frequently added the dative of the person for whom the thing is asked.

Once only we have acc. of thing + æt c.

Nat? of pers[illegible] ...
nature of the person for whom the request is
made;—

hwi mi widst pu pe bēfæstga and pinctes,
[illegible]

Verbs meaning to praise, admonish, rebuke, reward.

a. gemānian = admonish, remind.

ac ne seon ðæt neah bihte gemonige / to ræwanlicnesse
Ex 10; oft nec gearo ær þæt hit gemonde Gu
1181; he wile þara leana gemanian CnEx 6;
once infin. takes place of genitive, - Deor 20;
once we have a pat-clause Met 11[24], and intransitive Ba 314,
62y 231.

b. gemyndgian - remind [cf. gydgian § 7 hfp 25]
ne gemyneg þu me minra firena / gramra to georne
Ps 24[6] Note that when gemyndgian, gemyn-
ian = remember it takes acc, not gen, - so Ps 86[2], 76[3],
135[24], etc. Note:- þæt þu me gemyndgast after
mandreame Dan 571. Note myndgian - remind. - nec
[illegible]

c. mānian = admonish, remind, suggest

þæs lifes is manige, þe þu mid eadmēdum hafast ofslegen synlice sylfum tō scande bēc 1479; mec þæt bewēf [illegible]; micel [illegible] Ps 70,7; tō ðæs þe Cerdice monad Gu Ex 60;

Constr. acc+genitive as above; all other examples (except one or two intrans., as - geac monad geomran reorde Guf 83 -) have acc. alone; or accusative + a fact clause.

d. oncŭnnan = accuse.

and me(acc) her cardce onconn Reim 74; and mec that of which one is accused is expressed in a fact-clause, Ps 18, 14; ðæt þe wæstel ne cunne þæt [illegible] gewita.

e. tīhan = accuse.

tīhð me unrihtwīsda Gen 381,- acc. pers. + gen. thing, and oft on wearnum tīhð ænge, ðæt he Crist wǣre [illegible]

f. *þancian* = thank, praise

þe þancode / [illegible] bilte [illegible] *þes* [illegible] 1397; and hine *þoncian / ealra þara gifena* Gu 577; *godes þonciad / bladeo and blissa* Cri 1256; and *eccelde his drihtne þancian / þas leanes* Gen 257; *þancode swiðe / liues eahtfruman lisse and are* Gen 1888; *þu us leanast us, / unfreondlice fremena þancast* Gen 2689; *þat he þara gifena gode þancode* Dan 36, *þancian þymes* [illegible] *wordum* Dan 425; and *we þanciad, / þiode waldend, / þines weordlican wuldordreames, and þinre micelan mægena gerena* Hy 8[9] (note that *þ* is used in Gen 1888 where the *d* is [illegible])

gehancian = *þancian ic earu, - (ic) - gehance þe, / þeoda waldend, / ealra þara wynna þe ic* - Bo 113.

Constr., - *þancian* is followed by dat. of pers. + gen. of thing; also by dat. of pers. + a clause (conjunction *þæt*), as, - B 625, 1626, 2227; An 1013; El 762, 1139; Gu 750; Jul 31.

gehancian; - (ic) *gehance þe ealra þara wynna* By 17.

* *þes* may be = because; Heyne seems to take it so.

[illegible] are followed by the accusative of the person + the genitive of the thing; francian takes the dative of the person + the genitive of the thing. [illegible] is introduced by fæst, after francian by frægn.

Verbs of rule and control.

a. gewealdan = rule over, have power over.

ǽwa he ne mihte no - / wǽpna gewealdan B 1509; mealt-
þu medilcundum / worda gewealdan Gn 387; ǽwa hes
þæs unlædan ea ðæt mihte / wel gewealdan Jud 103.

The acc. and dat. instr. also occur, and the verb
may also be used intrans

b. healdan = hold, observe.

we willað - - / - - - eowr friðes healdan Ry 41. (Acc. is regular)

The instr. occurs very often; - se þe ... healde
An 1284. ne hine freondlarum leofa ... 1537; etc. etc.

c. wealdan = rule, have power over, wield.

eal middan-geard mǽrum rǽdum wealdeð 1734; feorðan
sǽ wealde wídan ríces 1057, ǽwa heo ... healdan

ealdest mihte / will gewealdan god 103; wealdest, - wuldorgesteallda
Ex 1685; þara þe ic gelimpe lifes wealdan Ex 259; se þe
monna gehwæs / wereowne wealdest Ex 288; also Ex 1132;
Cri 801; Jul 562; prafuruum calles waldend / middangeardes
and ungendra gumena (? 206 (more, chiefly, of this sense.)
he let hine ana micles wealdan Gen 255; þonne lete he his
hine lange wealdan Gen 258; weold wera rices Dan 678;
for hwile þe hi woruna wealdan moston Ry 85; also Ry 95,
168, 272; hafast and waldest ana ofer calle cordan and
heofonas / eadra gesceafta Ry 3[5]; also Ry 10[25]
þeah nu ana hwa calles wealde / þeo iglondes Met 76[6];
also Met. 9[38], 20[7], 20[50], 20[188], 20[201], 24[34], 24[35], 26[10], 29[77].
wealdest god, ofer middangeard monna gynnes and eorþan
esc cordan geweorca I 58[13]; and ælces wealdest I 67[12],
and heora wealdan I 105[30]; ny læs min ænig unriht ahwar
wealde I 118[153].

Constr. wealdan has the instr. nearly as frequently as the gen., and the examples are well scattered.

The acc. occurs also, but not so often, and sometimes wealdan is intrans. Three times we have preposition ofer, - Jul 223; Dan 765; Ps 65⁶;

Note the fol: - gif ic mot for þe mine wealdan Gen 2251.

With verbs meaning to rule over the instrumental or the genitive is usual, while the accusative is also found, and occasionally (with wealdan) a preposition (ofer).

§20

Verbs of believing and doubting.

a. gelȳfan = believe in, trust.

ne gelyfde ic nǽr nan þæm leohte furðor, þæs þe he him
forcuð lange nestan, / folc sacde micel his engla cræfte
Gen 401. c. prep.- Hy 3[29], 10[9]; Ps 118[42] (one); - Dug 108 (in); Hy 6[7] (to).

Constr.,- very frequently c. dat., c. acc., c obj. clause,
and c. inf.; rare only c. gen. acc. abs., &c.

b. getrēowian = trust (believe.)

beorges getruwode, / wiges and wealles Ps 2322; strengo
getruwode / anes manes Ps 2540.

Constr.,- the prevailing construction is on + dat.;
a few times the simple dat. occurs and the genitive.
Notice that in Ps we have always on + dat., else-
where (Gen 706, 248, 613; Ps 15[33]), the simple dative.

c. tweōgan = doubt:

tweode gifena ǽnd / (dubbelte sinn); ðät þeaw on ðe ne twiode / þe Cant. I. d 346; for on, as twēo ne þearf ǽnig gif on ðam Gu 776.

tweōgan is also used impers., c. acc. of pers. / gend. thing, - mec þæs lyt tweode, / þeat me engel- Gen 223, [the latter reading is poss. therefore], and impers. acc. 1184.

d. tōgeāra [illegible]

[illegible] Geata leod georne tōwode [illegible] gnæs 669; [illegible], wīdres ne tōwode, / þeat- B2953; hie he hie wiena tōwæde / drohtoð on þeare dimman adle Gu 1134.

Constr.; the prevailing construction is dative, genitive or above [illegible] ; c. g. ægþe ænne þe him on treowa Ps 118[17];

getreowan ~~alegan~~ lie on + dat.; - Ps 37[29], 70[13], 118[43,48,80], 130[5], 142[2]. (in) Jul. 435, [illegible], Gu 406

§ 21

With verbs meaning to trust, believe, the dative is the rule, a preposition (in, on) + dat. is unusual, the genitive rare.

[illegible] with the genitive.

The line dividing the simple dative from the dative with a preposition after verbs of [illegible] is very [illegible]. The use of [illegible] is confined [illegible] to the Psalms, Meters, Hymns and Prayers, and in these forms the simple dative seldom occurs.

Verbs of emotion.

a. ā hlyhhan = laugh at;

tēa þæt wif ahlōh ongēan dryhtēn Gen 2380.

= laugh, rejoice (intrans.) B 730; An 457; Sol 178; B 885".

b. ā cwīðan = [illegible], request, - impersonal

Const.: the object of subject is expressed in the acc., and the cause of the emotion is usually expressed in a þæt-clause, but when the cause is a single word, it is put in the gen.

eow, eald uncyðe ā þreat and ge þam rihte wiðroten naþelan Sol 305, þæt þa wiðerġan hinge[,] [illegible] þæt-ere worðer, ær domes dæge Met 27[40] L. hinge must be [illegible]; ne [illegible] ā cwīðan þegn medigne, þæt he wiðlice worulde wiðgonga dehte[illegible]

c. gefēon = rejoice, exult.

[illegible] gefeah [illegible] B 109; [illegible] blæd-agende, [illegible] B 1014; [illegible] gefeon B [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

hlanca gefeah wulf in walde Jud 205; heora weorces gefeah El 110; [illegible] gefeah El 247; [illegible] weorces gefeah El 848, and [illegible] gefeon [illegible] 757; [illegible] [illegible] 88.

The instr. is also freely used ;- [illegible] gefeh B 827; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Occasionally we find a preposition - in, on; gefeod in [illegible] 479; [illegible] on [illegible] gefeon [illegible] Ay 4[53]; gefeoh [illegible] Ay 11. gefeon also occurs intrans.

Constr.;- the cause or object of the emotion is put in [illegible] sometimes [illegible]

[illegible]

d. gecēamian = be ashamed of, think for.
þæt hy bealodæde, / wlenc unrihtes, ær gecemedon / þone
anmodne men, eargra weorca Cri 1305; þæt ic y feldæda
ær gecēomede Jul 713.

c. ōðgan = glory, exult, rejoice.
no ic þæs gylpe B 986 (negre); mordres gylped B 2055;
hredigra ne gealp, goldwine Geata B 2583; þæt hine
[illegible] þæs gylpe [illegible] Sat 9[?]; [illegible]
wom wundrian lufgeāte wrāt 44; þæt hi ne gylpan
þæs Ps 74[4].:
The usual construc. is instr., which occurs very frequently,
e.g. - sīrenum gylpan Gu 236; mordre gylpad Ps 93[3], etc., etc.
ägilpan occurs once, - duguðe ägilpan Jul 166.

f. lēoðman = rejoice, glory in.
leoman ne georfte / mecga gemanan (þæt hi nealdon
æt hyge ic dēr wēdly[?] wæn); ofer Dan 706.

g. hreōwan = rue, repent; – impersonal.

ne þē hreowan þearf her on life / ealles, swæ mycles swæ þū me sealdest Seel 150. Otherwise frequently) c. gen.-clause.

Constr.: the person feeling the emotion (logical subject) is put in the acc. while the cause or object of the emotion is expressed in a gen.-clause, once by a gen.

h. miltsian = pity.

miltsa min, god, and me milde wēord Ps 56[1]; þēah he þearfend wǣre þēa miltsode Ps 106[41];

Constr.: miltsian occurs only here [illegible] abore, c. dat. [Always in Ps except Mt 27[30], Jul 449.]

i. scamian = 1) to be ashamed, 2) to shame – impers.

1) no he þǣre þohtgyfte scamigan þorfte Ps 102[6]; wēan þū ne þearft scamian ---/---/--- þæs þū me gelæfe Seel 48. and hiora āfstū ǣac ealle scamien Ps 69[4]; wēordad ge-gescende, and hiora scamiad swīðust þāra Ps 128[5].

– occurs also without object.

2) Constr.:- acc. of pers. + gen. of thing.
ne fearf ge þæs ceaforan sceomigan Gen 2327; wæl mæg
þone wrecan on gewitlocan / þare gitsunge gelþes sceamian
Met 1013; - once without obj., Ky 784.

f. wāfian = be astonished. (waver, hesitate).
hwa þegna ne murge / eac wafian ofers xtiorran Met 2884;
hwæt is þeos wundrung, þe(= genitive) ge wafiað Cri 90.
- with a prepositive; hyge wafode on þæs rynman wlite
Jul 162.
Constr.:- with wafian the object of wonder is usually expressed in a clause introduced by þæt or hu, rarely by the genitive or the dat + on.

K. wundrian = admire, wonder at.
þonne wundriað weras ofer eordan / wlite and wæstma
Ph 581; ge ne wundrige woldena forlæden, wodres swiftu
regne tungla Met 282; hwa is on weorulde þeost ne
wundige / fulles monan? Met 2840; hæleða þela /

swelces ond swelces swiðe wundrad Mt 28[8]; hwæ
wundrad þæs oðre oðres eft ? Mt 28[58]; þæt dysie
folc, þæs hit seldner gesihð, swiðor wundrie ? Mt 28[46];
þæt hi ne wundrad manniges þinges Mt 28[50];

The object or cause of wonder may also be expressed
by a clause with þæt Mt 28[50] or hu Mt 28[57],
also by ymb + acc.;-
wundrig ymb þæs wlitegan tunge Mt 28[6]; hie wundrade
ymb þæs weres snyttro hu Ed 75.

Once the acc. occurs:- þy læs þæt wundredan weras
and idesa Gu 1205. once without object. Gu 8.

Constr.- with wundrian the object of wonder is
expressed regularly in gen., occasionally by object-
clause (þæt, hu) or ymb + acc., once by acc. alone.

i. bīn = beast
bot his sylfes, swiðor micle þonne se sella man Mod 28;

With verbs of emotion the genitive is used to express the cause or the object of the emotion, a clause introduced by *þæt* not infrequently takes the place of the genitive, and, if the verb is used impersonally by the accusative of the person — the logical subject — is added. A preposition is very rarely used, *ymb rēam gemēd*, - *wrafian on*.)

The verbs *gelēon*, *aiþhan* = rejoice are followed by the instrumental even more freely than by the genitive, and *gelēon* has also *in*, *on* + dat., which displaces both gen. and instrumental in PS.

§ 24

Verbs accompanied by a genitive

[illegible]

(Genitive of Instrument or Means.)

a. [illegible] =

[illegible]

b. [illegible] =

[illegible]

c. fyllan = fill

[illegible] - fylde [illegible]

The usual construction is acc. + instr.; so, Gen. 96, 1532; Leri 1593, 1606; — or acc. + mid (or dat.) Kn 319; Leri 953, 975; Hy 10[17]. Ps 64[12], 132[7]

d. gebēdan = compel.

Some id. myde secgal mida gebēdeð / on þeore grimmetan godceyld wrecan Jul 203; þæt id. þissc worde wræc [illegible] gebēdeð Jul 201; hat id. myde secgal mida gebēdeð Jul 201.

The usual construction is acc. + instr.; id. Jul. - 3 above [illegible] Hpad — [illegible] The collocation 'myde gebēdeð' is frequent; - Bo 39; Ecclg 9; Metful 33; Met 6[17].

Note: - gebēdan must be gebēdan not [illegible] Kn [illegible]; [illegible] be abte gebēdan (p. 8.)

e. geblándan = blend confuse, enrage

het ða micle geblonden þa ðeodgan mægð ofstum ést-
igan Jud 34.

– ðhrowiað e. niðe.

f. gefyllan = fill.

and getyldest me godis ðeohman, gastes dryncas ðeal 145;
wuldres gefylled Cl 1134; eal-a þa eylfa sie aynna
hwyrfere, firena gefylled Cri 181; forþon þa getyldest fold-
an awi-rodera, ingeardra hlee, wuldres þunes Cri
se hearda hibead, þæt
Jul 578; heofonas sindon
þa
– firena gefylled Cen 209;
wlitul 41; folces gefylled Aðstal 67;
halgio gastes, regore gefylled se rodera
blodhrewa wer healm-wiotedo
forlon is, wæl, min earfe

gefyllan, fanna geeacfta B 1103 23; -- fanne mildheortnesse B 387 9.

The instr. is used even more frequently than the gen.; so, Gen 648, 1553, 1766; Gu 1291; El 1143; Ph 653; Mod 26;

The case is sometimes indeterminate, may be gen. instr. or perh. prepositionless is most frequently used; - cf. B 1103 13, 1258; 'mid' Gen 625; Ex 109; Jdg 150; B 1258, 1384.

Constr.- gefyllan takes acc. + instr. or gen. or prep. (of, mid).

g. gehlāden = load, heap up.

[illegible] Gen 61;

- also occurs several times c. acc. + instr.

n. nīwe[illegible] = renew.

brycg hēaga hroden Cri 292; - and c. instr.; fea wæs hwit hroden feonda feorum B 1151.

gehrēodan always has instr. - B 3144; Jud 37; Ph 79; Wl 74; Ex 1457; Cri 330.

The instrumental, to be used to indicate that by which or with which anything is done with verbs meaning to fill, bless, compel, overcome, load, confuse, adorn. With all of these verbs the instrumental is the more common construction and the one to be expected.

Fyllan and its compounds, are also found with an appropriate preposition to express the means or instrument, - mid, on. With the exception of Lin 319; Lev 4:25, 6:25; Num 9:5, where mid + dat. occurs. The construction with prepositions is confined to the Psalms, Hymns and Prayers, Num (Langston Page, nec).

Genitive of Separation

with verbs denoting separate proceeding from, hinder, refuse, defend, cease, lack, want, need

a. āgeótan = (lit.) pour out

swylce hi wǽron deade geslegene, agotene goda gehwylces Jud 32

Elsewhere the verb is active with only acc. obj

b. āwrēddan = snatch away, free

alǽrde me, hálig god, hefegra nídes, iecnda minra Ps 58'

Otherwise with prep. (from, æt), but usually dat-instr.

c ālȳsan = free, separate

Israhtra alysed Dom 77

The direct obj. is acc., and that from which it is separated usually has prep. (of, from), once dat.: Ps 70[3]

d. āmĕrian = purge, make pure.

manes ameredu Ps (65 past part. pl.)

Occurs only in past part., several times – absolutely.

e. āmyrran = hinder

me tobrēad hreinga gĕþonc, āmearrede eal ic ā-dwæs ongyrel Sat 371

Wēn. Mod II 169 acc. c. inf., acc. only

f. āscādan = separate

ac ic symle mec asced para scylda El 470; swa hit para manna æg asceð and asceaden scylda gemyngeð Ēl 13, 3 acc. + gen., but instead of gen. we have 'of' Sal 56; from Sat 177

g. āscȳrian = separate

See under āscādan, El 1313; followed by 'from' Cri 1608, 1618.

h. āwĕrian = ward off, defend.

hi (acc.) mas feond-sceaðan Finees awerede Ps 105[-29]

We have dat. instead of gen., c. acc. Ps 55[7], 139[7]

nw. benēotan = deprive

Sinces hinstæw[illegible] Cri 87;

Elsewhere inelr.; directly acc. B 680, 2376; Ap 46; Gen 1044, 1831.

v. berīnan = take away, deprive.

wealde hine gōd ðēnnan ellēndæd. Cædmon 2 ed Dietrich 1857 Gen 184; þā ær se wæsta storm bēnnan hafde leafa gehwelces Met 4[23]; ne mæg mon āfre[ge]frȳgn ænne wræccan, ðæt cræftes bēnnan Met 10[39]

The usual construction is inote; so Ph 488; Gen 56[2]; Gu 313, 577; B 1886; etc.

o. berēafian = deprive.

hungrlene hie to ēte ærest miltsen[illegible] - - feores berēafian An 133

nices berēafde and hine rade bēfealg An 1328

f.t.

feore berēafian El 498; nice berēafian Met 9[50]; the latter in combination with bereafian c. gen. (q.v.)

Note the mixed construction in the following: þeu me oft awreddest wyrgra gemotes, and fram þeare menegeo Ps 63[2]

i. bedǽlan = deprive

The use is confined almost entirely to the past part. and the preceding construction is the dat. inst., but. -
hwydra bidǽled Jul 390, 681; Sat 186 goda bedǽled;
wuldres bedǽled Sal 379

j. belēosan = deprive
ar elnes biloren Gud 1301; leana biloren Gud 1143; -
but with instr. B 1073; An 1081; Gen 86.

k. beliðan = leave, escape.
(þis goldgiefan) lifes bilidene [illegible] þ life Ele 818; Gen 312

l. benēoman = deprive, take away
þæt me wuldor benēoman ne gende wiht, wǽra mec Sat 340
Otherwise instr.:- Jud 76; Gen 2152; Sat 121; Ps 6 21

p. bereafian = deprive

hafad mec bereafod nihta gehwylces, / gearhgestreona El 910

hafad me se halga helle berefod, calles geatgafoles Gr 558

dæg þa sunnan sines bereafad beorhtan leohtes Met 4[10]

leone gelæredan rice beræddan and bereafian his anwaldes Met 9[90]

eallra eallra / þæs geradscipes sinra bereafod sie Met 22[50]

nihtes bereafad Met 28[42]; hama bereafod Exodg 48.

[illegible] Met., 20 15 [illegible] 70, 28 20, 3018; [illegible] 15 [illegible] 43; Gn 807, etc.

berýfan - same as above; - and frymcyninges geroden-stoles / ricne beryfan Mod 63

gf. berýpan = spoil, deprive (rýpan = rip).

and me. berypton raedes and profre Met 2[12] - only occurrence.

N. bescýrian = separate, deprive.

deofla deadmægen duguda bescyrede Gn 867; wilna bescir-ede / in hamdea dæle, duguða gehwylcre Gn 1047; / oradmu awyrgde willum bescyrede / engla dreames on ece [illegible]

6215-20

(willum is here adv. ?; next line se argifa called beseyrge
under [illegible] ; [illegible] 11. [illegible] hafa[illegible] on
peach feax leohtes beseyrede Gen 392; peat he on hafa[illegible]
feax leohtes beseyrede Gen 394; wuldres beseyrede Sat 343
Amatr. occurs An 1620; Gu 116, 645; Cr 62; Mod 8; Wy 55; etc.
[illegible] undetermined; [illegible] beseyrede scealles wulan Fl 7; [illegible]

beseŏrwan - same as above; pinra arna me ealne beseorwe Fl 6 98.

N. blinnan = cease.

wuldres blinne (=thou hast ceased) A 1382; no on gewitte
blon. [illegible] forpy ogan, [illegible] Gen 1267
Gred untrum Fl 113[29]; had his blinned [illegible] Rem 53

t. forwŏrnan = refuse, deny.

peat he his lichoman / wynna forwyrnde and (=othergen.)
Gu 135 adrum forwyrned willegan ætberan he 20; pæs
bæs eow widerfeohtend / wreges forwyrnen to wuldres
byrig Jul 665; me hwilum bid forwyrned - / hyhtes

æt halgum Jul 441; frofre bedæled / wilena forwyrned Leb 28

Constructions:- dat. of pers. + gen. of thing, but a post-clause may take the place of gen.

me þæs forwyrde waldend heofona, þæt ic - Gen 2219

20, B 429; Cri 1504.

v. geclænsian = cleanse

þæt in wylme bið wunna gehwylces / þurh ofnes fyr

eall geclænsod, / amered and gemylted El 1311; (acc. me / gylta

geclænsa Ps 50[11]. Direct by acc. + ðurh occasion-

(or passive) El 678, 1035; Ps 39, 74, 127.

v. gĕnĕrian = save, heal, free

hæfde mec hilde generedan Reim 19; þæt þu me generige

niða gehwylces Ps 118[169]. ident. Ps 118[170]; waerun wre-

gende ealle, niða gehwylc ealle Ps 143[6].

Constr.:- acc. of pers. + gen. of thing; more commonly gen.

is replaced by prep. c. dat.:- 'from', 'of', 'with'; acc. often alone.

w. gerĕstān = rest.

frodon ic ofre ne mæg / þære modceare minre gerestan / ne
elles þæs longaðes. þe – Kl 40.

Usually intrans., so El 1083; Cri 53; Hy 9[23]; Ps 131[14].

x. gestillan = be still, cease.

þa se wuldermaga worda geteldе Gu 1067; abz. – An 532;
Met 11[26]. Also used trans. c. acc. = still, make still,
so stillan c. acc. or dat.

y. gestȳran = steer, guide, restrain.

Const.: dat. obj + gen of that from which anything is kept
ac he hine þæs winges gestyrde Jud 60; oððe hine his
ȳðeles eðles gestieran Met 7[32]. (Gu stȳran, nāl)
Dative alone. Gen 568; Gu Ex 106; Hy 4[58]; Ps 88[8].

z. geswīcan = cease

and þæs unrihtes eft geswicaþ El 516; geswic þisses
setles Gu 249; gif þu unræd ðe ne geswicest Dec

and ge hellferena / awyrtra geswicad Reb 7; and geswicad
ǽrre synne Gen 2468; ne wile heo awa þæs / sceðes ge-
swican Sal 323; hete he þæs yfeles ǽr geswice Ny 2 7
ic þæs oft gewræc Ps 58 4.

ic dot also seems, with ic, mostad [illegible] lyt geswice An 1292; so, B 1524; Gen 284; Gn Ex 37; Vl.
geswican is also freely used intrans.: c. dat. = rail, deceive.

ad. getwǽfan = separate, deprive.
Constr. - acc. of pers. + gen. of thing.
God eaðe mæg / þone dolsceadan dæda getwæfan B 479.
þurh Cristes lof, of flanbogan feorre getwæfde B 1433
[illegible] wæg flotan wind ofer yðum / sceðes getwæfde B 1908, swelað
wæfiscas sundes getwæfde Cri 987; ne læt þu þec siþþan
sceðes getwæfan Bo 23.
past part. used abs., B 1658; getwæfan = disturb, distract; has
acc. alone; Gen 53; Ex 119.

bb. getwǽman = separate, hinder.
Constr. - acc. of pers. + gen. of thing
ic hine ne mihte, þa metod wolde, / gangeș getwǽman B968
gast me Hagenan hand hilde gefremede, and getwǽmde
fedewigges V2[16] (= and cut me off from the fast-battle).

cc. cennan = cause, be reckoned.
Usually c. instr.; B1478; An 1139; Wy 54; Ex 496; Rim 54.
Genitive occurs once; - secolde hwǽdre swa þeah / wǽlcyrie
winreccen ealdres cennan B2443.

dd. oftēon = take away, deny.
Constr. - dat. of pers. + gen. of thing.
Oft Scyld Scefing sceaðena þreatum / monegum mǽgðum
meodosetla ofteah B5; and him ǽghwæs oftugon / þurh heardne hygę, hroðgles nacedum / mǽres metelasum Cri 1505; ge him þriste oftugon Cri 1570; oftugon þe londes wynna Gu 438; no hwǽdre almihtig
eaðra wolde, Adame and Euan ǽrna oftēon Gen 56;

forfeon heo ge hrodra oftihð / glæmes grene golde Gen 1017;
and him sonne oftion para segnunga / and þæs an-
wealdes Met 25[23-24]; þæt him wurde oftogen / þrymmes
and wuldra and segnunga / and þæs anwealdes Met 25[30-31]

oftēon = 'hold back' has dat.: - hond zwenge ne ofteah
.s 1020', and noc. hond gemunde [illegible] zwenge,
feorhswenge ne ofteah B 2489; caze doubtful, ofte eyne of-
teah Jul 468.

ee. oftēhan = deny has dat. of pers., gen. of thing
oftēgon hi ð him torhtre geriht Ps Ex 40.- only occurrence.

ff. onhweorfan = turn, be changed.
he ðæt onhwearf wurdan gewitles Dan 6[17]
Onhweorfan c. acc. means to turn, to change a thing.

gg. onwendan = turn, change
construct.: to turn one (acc.- or dat-) from something (gen.).
þæt þu mec onwende worda þissa Jul 57

gif we ofre mæg[en]- - - / onwendan hine frece willan ænes Gen 400;
wēst [illegible] ond bid [illegible] mec [illegible] onwendan
onwendaþ Gen 37; [illegible] on hine self; we mæg / sylf
onwendan Hy 4[11].

onwendan also means to turn, or change anything (acc), and (once)
to turn self, return - B 1405[3]

hh. stīgran = steer, restrain
Construct. - dat. of pers. + gen. of thing.
ac he missenlice wunna cynne, gielpes stīgrod Cra 104
- with obj. to be supplied Gu 391; the acc. occurs frequently
with the meaning 'direct, govern, rule'.

ii þolian = lack, be without.
ac hy hleorlease hama þoliað Gu 193; blind sceal his
sagna þolian Gu[E] 39; hierran hyldo, heofonrices þolian
Gen 338; [illegible] / [illegible] þolade, geara gehwylce / [illegible]
þolian c. acc. = endure, suffer; so very often; without object.
= hold out, endure, - B 2499; Dy 201, 307; Hy 4[117].

ƒƒ. wȳrnan = hold back, spare.

Wendt, - dat. of pers. (or thing) + gen. of thing held back from.

ƒƒ, ge þone ȝeongran / ȝyrde ȝ ȝemet ðen. 160; ȝefyld ic ieȝat Eadweard anne sloȝe / swiðe mid his swarde, swenges ne wyrnde Byƒ 118; swenga ne wyrnað / deorra dynta Sal 121; wyrce ne wyrndon / heardes handplegan healdaranum ætfæstum 24; [illegible] ma ȝe ȝiesum fæðme ofer wyrnan Ps 87[14].

Once gen. + acc., - ȝeaxe þe hie wiðferð wyrnan feohtan / ðrysses magenes, ȝif hie mihtiȝ tȳn, ealunge ðæt hiefes eiðes Ex 51

KK. ǒnsǎcan = deprive of; usually = resist. of § 9, b., p 33 þeatte freodrihtbbe feores onsacce / after ligetorne leofne mannan B 1942. = hinder, B 2954, c. acc. + dat. (pers.).

Verbs signifying to need, to want.

a. behōfian = need, require.

[illegible] behofa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] halig gast Gu 332, followed by gen. be- Gu 335; læf [illegible] Gu 403; [illegible] it is possible to make [illegible]

[illegible] behofian is followed by [illegible], it [illegible] impers. [illegible]

b. benīgan = need, require, want.

[illegible] he ēga benēah El 618; [illegible] ne wēd nā fah, [illegible] benēahte [illegible], gif he [illegible] neah Ph 246; - once infin., welan ne benohtan / burnan to bræcanne on fea bēlum tīd Ph 110;

Compare geneah, = need, used impersonally, only
[illegible] geneah [illegible] ebō . . , gif he
se scam golde ǣfeht; gumena fela on henkestle geneah
Gn Ex 70.

c. bedǣfan = need, require.
wisdomes bedearf / worda wæstma and wītan cnyt-
tra Cl 543; hu ic freonda bedearf / lēdra on lande Af 74;
gromne arna bidearf (cc ic) Jul 715; calle we bedurfon
godes gifnesse Ay 7 114,
Cmetr. - direct object always in gen.

d. ġedǣfan = need, want?
ġedafan is used very often c. complementary infin.; the gen-
itive occurs never. Hu, — hu gedearf mannes sunu
wesan tōcnawenda E. 1 10; with hyrst gif he wesan scal Cri 111;
mundbora gedafenie wǣre / wīf 1 15. ġedafen = fit, proper,
not as "Grein (in Sprachschatz) lists, "gen. vel acc."

The syntactical usage of verbs with the genitive or with the notion of separation is basic (genitive-ablative), may be classified as follows:-

a. Verbs denoting to separate, to free, to deprive, have the accusative (the person or thing) affected, while the object removed may be expressed 1) by the instrumental - most frequently - 2) by the genitive - quite often, and the sole construction with a few verbs, - 3) by the dative + a preposition, prone, ŏ, wið, æt.

The use of a preposition is more frequent in the later poems, though by no means [illegible] to them; for instance, the acc. + a preposition is found with geneðian throughout the whole range [illegible] literature. The preposition serves to express the idea with more exactness, sometimes with more emphasis, and, in

general, is to be expected when the verb is at a distance. The genitive usually follows the verb, usually immediately following or preceding it; separation sometimes occurs by the demands of meter, but very rarely when the verbal form is the past part.; in this case the verb regularly follows the genitive.
The following combination of gen. and prep. is worthy of notice (see h above); Ps 63[2] þæs me gyt aweredest ungrigra gemotes and gramra wenegeo, se mancynn on, and unriht eghwæs fremman.

6. Verbs meaning to hinder, restrain, defend, spare, keep are followed by the genitive of the thing and the dative of the person, but ansyrian, aweriam, onwendan, have the genitive of the thing and the accusative of the person. The genitive is never represented by the instrumental when the verb

is already governed by a dative. The combination with the accusative of the person, the instr. of the thing, or a preposition is very rare.

c. Verbs [illegible] have their object expressed in the genitive.

d. Verbs meaning to need or want, have the thing needed or wanted expressed in the genitive; the only exception to this is [illegible] which always has the accusative.

§29

Verbs meaning 'to help (save)'

may be followed by the gen. or dat. of the person in need. Syntax.

a. āhelpan = help.

ahelpe min se halga dryhten Hy 4'.

b. gēocian = help, save.

geoca nēd georne nu ðæm þ. hēl geoca us georne Hy 12; geoca mines gæstes Hy 4[45]; geoca sonne, mehtig dēma mine sāwle Hy 5[1] (may be gen. or dat.)

Constr. - geocian may be followed by either gen. or dat.

c. helpan = help.

forðon he his mægenes healp B 2698; and on gan ewæð feasceaft ofer min gemet mægnes helpan B 879; nu ic. his helpan mot Gu 669; earmra hulpon ēri 1503; ponne ge hyra hulpon ēri 1354; help mine nēd frēa! Ps 60'; ure hælend god helpe wolde

Ps 67[20]; feonne fen gehwyfdest and hulpe mine Ps 70[20]; help mine, drihten god Ps 108[20]; help fen, hælen mine, hand gewearcas / fines aras Ps 6 32; þa hi wolde to-weorpan wuldres aldor, / þær heora ' Moyses mægene. me hulpe Ps 105[17]; in combination with gefcian, geoca usser georne ne, - - - / and þurh / hyldo / help Dan 293.

The dative object is also frequently used:- 132 649, 2684, 2340; Leri 367; Sat. 99, 493; Ag 7[44]; Ps 71[13], 118[92].

Remark:- the person helped after helfan is ex-pressed in the gen. or in the dat.

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Miscellaneous

onginnan = adhere, attack, fight, gen. usually, acc. occasionally

[illegible] to [illegible] pegge onginnan Beow; werum onginnan deapan wigum Cri 827; [illegible] secgan, mægas mordre onginnan, [illegible]; [illegible] bysse middangeardes onginne Phar; wrecca scel [illegible] middangeardes onginne Cri 1861; se feond hwærfode [illegible] Dan 398; [clan lost too pas muy lé ... for onginnan accents intrans.,- Lan Ex 56; Sal 132 ?]

Sim acc. also occurs;- & a God onginnan Cri 795; Cri 797; Sum wæl angeal, æpeltreowe B 1252

<u>ġeōýdan</u> = announce, make known.

'þa wæs se cyning sec dihten, ġeworhte ðæge þáigad
þáēme, ġecydde manegynes Dat 860.

— Lo MS.; 'Þrēm readō manegynne. an: Wilcken-agreem
as dative word; but the gen. may perhaps, stand, = genus
of mankind.'

<u>ġeweorðan</u>, impersonal = happen, occur. §32
þa gelamp manige ġeweard þæt - B 1858; hwæt þæs ge-
[illegible]
tōdæt B=026; hu ġeweard þe þæm, wine leofesta,
ðæt - Ph 307. - Many gives the Wōden. examples, see
[illegible]
as: cdrink. ite have several times dat. + þæt-clause.

'Lōte, - ic þe lange bæd, þæt þu þyrne wilgeat
wihte me grette, / lēte Wōdene gyltig ġeweordan, ge-

ðæt Grendel bȳþ. Þonn ænra ofþyncð monige gu-
þgeatwa, and hrycgas,- "that then - of the battledanes be prepared
for battle with Grendel."

[illegible]

§ 33

þēgniað = dispose, direct.

[illegible]

Þēaw (Sprachschatz) = "des Rechte anordnend", that rules
should be construed as adv. = properly ... rightly

§ 34

tōweorian = (tōwēn) "abstelare abigere"; Ettmüller, "abigere in
potestate sistere".

Þeah me hwīle (=this place) ðēr feam alwealdan ænig ær me
mōste, þonnigan wæs wīcce Gen 368.

tōwēdan = open.

[illegible] tōwēdan [illegible] acc.

ārās c. acc., = expand, multiply.

[illegible]

wrēcan = avenge, etc.

Takes acc., regularly and seems very often, however, even to have gen.;

is put generally enjoy, put forth to [illegible] damage, [illegible]

on dagum [illegible] wrēdlum wrecend, wreccd [illegible]

an 1313[12].

[illegible] results of comparative grammar. Such a classification is rendered intricate by our present [illegible] originally expressed by two case forms prevails in Anglo Saxon (e.g., whether the relation should be considered instrumental or locative with verbs of [illegible], and from the point of view of Anglo-Saxon syntax alone no [illegible] is not demanded. It will seem however that these verb lists made according to the verbal meaning of the [illegible] fall approximately into pictorial categories; in other words, original and pure genitives (chiefly partitive in character) have a

different treatment in Anglo-Saxon from those that represent a locative, instrumental, or ablative case. Having in view the historical point of view, the syntax of verbs in Anglo-Saxon Poetry may be briefly summed up as follows.

I.

Many verbs take sometimes the accusative and sometimes the genitive, and the genitive may be regarded as partitive in character whether used so consciously or not, according to the formula given by Grimm (IV. 646):

[illegible]

ing, taking, acquiring (§1, p.3); eating (§3 + §4); striving after, approaching (§9, p.29). With these verbs the partitive idea is strong and the genitive is usually consciously employed.

With verbs whose action is mental or concerns a mental state, the genitive prevails and the accusative is seldom used; this may be due to the nature of the conception of a mental effect; but at any rate the partitive sense seems to have vanished in part or in whole.

Such are verbs of use and enjoyment (§3, p.10), perception and experience (§5, p.17; §7, p.33), wishing and desiring (§11a, p.38), hope and expectation (§12, p.43).

Verbs of [illegible] (§7, p.21) have the genitive or the accusative with equal frequency.

Finding, verbs of asking and demanding (§14, p.50), reminding and admonishing (§16, p.56) have the

accusative of the person + the genitive of the thing — altogether a Germanic development (cf Brugm. II, p. 378, 384; Balder, p. 23; [illegible]).

Russian has the dative of the person + gen. of thing.

2.

After verbs containing any idea of separation, the genitive may be used corresponding to the original relation so with verbs meaning to cease from, rest from (§26 p. 28), avoid, want (§27, p. 91), but usually also with the accusative. Verbs meaning to hinder, [illegible] (§26, p. 28), [illegible] a person, or [illegible] a thing from which the person is removed, while verbs meaning to free from, deprive of have the accusative of the per-

one while the thing of which one is deprived or freed may be expressed in the genitive or in the instrumental (each representing an older ablative), or by a preposition with the dative. The latter construction may probably be accounted for within the limits of Anglo-Saxon, by stylistic considerations and a desire for accuracy.

3.

The older locative and instrumental are so united in the genitive in Anglo-Saxon (as well as in the [illegible] instrumental and instrumental dative), that it is almost impossible [illegible] to differentiate those plain [illegible] cases, and in many instances both ideas may enter into the conception.

With verbs meaning to clothe, cover, load, adorn, fill, confuse, mingle (§24 p38), the instrument or means is usually expressed by the instrumental-dative, but the genitive is also quite commonly used, and sylleanan and its compounds often have a preposition.

With all other verbs, the instrument or means is expressed solely by the instrumental-dative or a preposition.

The locative idea is found in verbs that mean to rule over, have power over (§18 p60f.), and this is represented in Anglo-Saxon usually by the instr-dat. or by the genitive, seldom by the preposition ofer.

Verbs of motion (§22 p66) retain both locative and instrumental notions which are [illegible] by the genitive [illegible] (§23 p72) [illegible] instrumental-dative [illegible] by the

genitive, and given alone has nowhere [illegible]

It is also impossible to decide between locative and instrumental with verbs of trusting, believing, doubting (§ 20 p 63.); verbs of doubting have the genitive, verbs of trusting, believing the dative or a preposition (in, on) + the dat. in most cases, the genitive seldome.

4.

Verbs meaning to help, save, may have the genitive as well as the dative of the person object in Angls-Saxon. This appears to belong entirely to the Germanic languages (see Gaides, p 16; Grimm IV, 668; Schrader, p 44), although Del brück attempts to connect it with πόθεν with the genitive (Brugmann, III, 1, pp 283 + 330).

§ 38

Two phenomena have been noticed in the preceding sections as the accompaniment of individual verbs, and the evidence is collected here in order to afford an opportunity to study the whole field.

1. Where we have simple verbs and the same verbs compounded with ge-, followed by the accusative or the genitive, the ge- seems to make the idea of the verbal action more complete in the former, and a more intimate relation of the fulfilment to the object and the whole is affected instead of the part.

Consequently, with the simple verb the genitive is the rule and the accusative the exception, with the verb compounded with ge- the accusative is the rule and the genitive the exception. The same tendency

may be observed in Gothic, (see Behaghel's text pp 38-46), although it is there less marked and the material is not so abundant.

The following is a list of the verbs that come under consideration, with references to the pages where they are fully treated.

a. hleotan, cweçan, ceapian (p.4, p.8, p.9).

b. [illegible] (pp 17-20).

c. munan, gyrdan, (wesan). pp 22, 24, 25, 28).

d. [illegible] truwian, wesan. (p.30, 31, 34, 37).

e. gyrwan, bidan, wesan. (p.38, 43, 46, 47).

2. A development of the use of a preposition after verbs usually followed by the genitive or instrumental-dative to express a locative, instrumental, or ablative relation, is indicated in the [illegible] use of preposition after such verbs in the later Anglo-Saxon poems.

a. Verbs of trusting and believing may have a preposition (in, on) + dative in Psalms, Hellen, Hymns and Prayers; otherwise only simple dative (or genitive). (cf §20 p63)

b. gelyfan (§22 p67 has a preposition (in, on, for) in Psalms, Hymns and Prayers, - elsewhere almost uniformly instrumental or genitive.

Ġelyfan and its compounds (§24 p73) are often with [illegible] instead of gen. or instrumental not only in Psalms, Hymns and Prayers, Vom jüngsten Tage, except twice in Gudlac and twice in Christ.

d. With verbs of separation the occurrence of prepositions is more general, chiefly after alysan [illegible] not in Psalms and Hymns. See §28 p94, for additional [illegible].

Verbal Phrases with the Genitive.

Certain phrases formed of a verb + a noun occur with sufficient regularity to demand individual treatment. These verbal phrases are followed by a genitive which depends grammatically on the noun, but logically on the single verbal [illegible] expressed [illegible].

fēore = [illegible]; ; hēafd = need, geweald = power, – are the chief nouns that are so combined with [illegible].

1. fēore + [illegible] = [illegible].

a. [illegible] fēore beorn.

[illegible] de calra geseceaftа El 893; ond se feorc sy þrymsittendum / þrongra gryrena, godа gehwylces Ph 628; se sie ealles feorc / meorda and miltsa Sy 460; sy se feorc and lof feorre mildse Sy 708; – and with sie to be sup-

[illegible]

b. [illegible]

[illegible] ðegde hiræ fæder ræwnes ƿeanc Ð1809; ic ƿeara ƿrafiga [illegible]; [illegible]; ealle [illegible] ðeccan ƿeorðe, [illegible]; [illegible] ðeccan ƿeorðe, [illegible] and eof dryhtne ælmihtigum and hiræ ƿeard healo Cri611; ðegde ealles ƿeoncƿ dryhtna dryhtne Jul 573; forðam him nan ealles ƿeoncƿ ðinga ðegeþ, ðæt he forhi milteme monnum nerifeð Wy 77; and ðæðen ealles ƿeoncƿ, liete and ƿeara lara Gen 238; ðegde begrapen hearran sinum [illegible]; [illegible], and ƿeara ƿeara [ealda], þe- Gen 2938; ðæde metode ƿeanc, ðæt he [illegible] Wy 87,

c. ƿeanc: ƿyrhtan

ƿisse ansyne alwealdan ƿeanc, lungre gelimpeð.

d. ƿeanc habban.

hafa arna ƿeanc, ƿeara ðe ƿu unc bude Gen 2426.

e. *fēanc ziernan*.

hy fēdes ealles fēonc / hyra woldende wita ne cuðon bricð.

f. *fēanc witan*.

for þære fēonc ne wisse / þa ic þe ǣwa scrimne ge scrapen hafde bri 1386; cast þu woldende / þinre ahyg-nesse fēonc ne wisse bri 1474.

g. *fēanc nīpan*.

þa þu fēdes ealles cræftig fēonc / þinnum nergende nyp-ne on mode bri 1498.

h. Once we have *fancunga* in place of *fanc*.

forþon þæs fancunga þine scealcas / unbyhtmæcgas calle hafdan Is 101[12].

Very often (especially with *fēanc bēon* and *fanc sēcgan*) the genitive is represented by a clause (*þæs þe* – and *þæs ðe* 1453), and the construction does not differ from that *fancian* (cf § 16, p 58).

2. *feorh* + verb (also *nīdfeorh*, *nīð*)

a. *wesan*, *weorðan*.

þa hine wæs manna þearf B 211; *þa hine wæs elnes þearf* B 2876; *is eow rædes þearf / on medsetle, modes snyttro* Ex 353; *no is þinra arna þearf* Cri 225; *no is lissa þearf* Cri 373; *þonne hine wæs are þearf* Az 114; *nunc is his hyldo þearf* Gen 664; *þæt þe sie hroðgles þearf* Gen 879; *þa hine wæs are þearf* Gen 1592; *him wæs ara þearf* Gen 2125; *wihte agalde / þæs þe þearf wæs þæs þeodcyninges* Exod 94; *hine is frofre þearf* Met 3 "; *þæs me wæs freondes þearf* 1507

Much often is found a *þæt*-clause expressing what is needed.

b. *þearf agan*.

þa heo ahte mæste þearfe / hyldo, wæs hehstēn deman Judea

c. *wæs nagan*.

wæs is þinre [illegible] wæs nænan þearfe þæt þa

d. nīdfeasȳ beon

se þe ænig nedfeasȳ wære ofre gist / ealra þara wæpna Mat 20 20; þeah þe nænegu nedfeasȳ wære / ealra þara wæpna Mat 20 25.

[illegible] nīd wæpn.

wæs him Dryhtes neod Gn 300; niċ we on woruldе neod æniges þegnsciperes Gen 838.

3. geweald + verb (also anweald).

a. geweald āgan.

þæt hie healfre geweald / wið Eotena hearn agan moston B 1087; he ah ealra geweald B 1727; ah him lifes geweald An 518; þu þe ahtest domes geweald El 726; ahte begra geweald / lifes and deaðes Gn 494; se ah domes geweald Ex 107; se þe ah domes geweald Ex 29, se þe wīnburga geweald ahte, / wiolena and wilna and Wala rices Wid 77; þeah þu ahtest alles ge-

weald Dat 55; agan me burga geweald Dat 86; ah hine alles geweald, / wildrex and wita Dat 118; ic ahte ic geweald calles wildrex Dat 107; and agan me peos deormo geweald, / wildrex and wynne Dat 174; ahte ic minra handa geweald Gen 368; peer ic ahte minra handa geweald Gen 388.

b. geweald nāgan.

forpon nah se modor geweald, - / hearnes bladez Dai 383; gif he siddan nah his selfes geweald ingepances Met 16².

c. geweald habban.

se pe his worder geweald wide hæfde 1379; me dat pe [illegible] hæbbe 1395; fæder ealra geweald / hafad beri 1648; and hæfden me ælla geweald Gen [illegible]; ic wa pe hira geweald hæbbe Dal 243; pe his geweald [illegible] 65.

3. [illegible] = [illegible]

fæst þæt wæreld ábítest; ábra anwald Sat 60; frá þe his selfes or sefan age / anwald innan Mat 16[8]; forþon þæt ealles anwealdd hafast Ps 118[91]; se Almeahta anwealdd [illegible] Ps 18[50]; [illegible].

Sometimes we have anwealdd habban ofer –; Ps Lbn 45[9]; Mat 1[62].

4. Miscellaneous

Here may also be placed. –

a. ándsæc fremman = make denial, oppose.

se hine geornne oft / þæs unrihtes andsæc fremede Gl 472; [illegible] andsæc fremedon Gl [illegible].

Note – swa þæt se andsæc dydest, þæt þæt – An 929.

b. wiðersæc fremman = contradict; deny.

se his worda gehwæs wiðersæc fremedon Gl 569.

c. on weman beon = hope; – ic þæs forles a þæt wenne ne [illegible] Ps 30[23]. se [illegible] þæt [illegible] on weman [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Ps 118[74].

3. – a þæt-clause also occurs.

Genitive after the verb 'to be'.

('adnominal genitive')

The so-called predicative genitive is rare in Anglo-Saxon poetry; so far only the following examples have been cited.

he is for eorðan eðles ungemet, eorðwelta is and idgan cwealm, bold on middel fæc ofstal, ece ord eorðe gedreht, ece wealdes dæl 95, ne wæcst ic þe to wiðran, wrohtes, wiðgenge, þe ænlicu ne wæs ellen, ellenweorces dæl 2 f., ðrymme ond cræfte gewyrcd is se hefgrada, se engel se þæs stō... ... ..., wat ic wræcna hyht wyrsa wyrnes dæl 423; gewyrhte ece on middes, hwæt micel is gnōt-mōd, þe ræd cunnað hyht ond ardadnes 563 þā (rum, se þær hēafdon wīcstōwa fæstne ord ordnes). (cf. Mōser, §13.)

Chapter II.

Genitive with Adjectives

Adjectives of Plenty and Want

a. ǽhtspedig = rich, abounding in.
se is betra þonne ænig ǽðela for ermðan, ahtspedig & feohgestrýna Jul 101.

b. clǽne = clean, free from.
eart se gode mete wamma clæne in geweald cumanlicra, et. se agl. d ... gestreona, ... clæne gehealde Jul 31; ... clæne Jul 665; ... clæne / ... gongad gladmode Ph 578.

c. fēalōg = destitute
ne ... ic ... fealog, ... ic ... stonde, / ... ge, ac - Gu 217.

d. *feăscaft* = desolate, deprived of.

freonda leascaft Hy 11^{2}8; *freonda feascaft* Gen 2100, 2479, 2677.

e. *ĕpĕnde* = separated from, deprived of.

alcaere eafra fenra mildsa / purh wundscipe wendæ

f. *ful* = full.

blaw wæs innan full fæstra and wirta B 2412; *is fæs wuldres ful / heofun and eorde* Cri 757; *eafra dæda ful* Cri 768; *wuldornes ful* Gl 938; *waron tonemidas tornes fulle* Gu 176; *healtra ful ful* 612; *wuldre full / halgan hyhtes* Cri 87; *segnes fulle* Cri 88.

heofoncund þrymes Cri 378; cearena full Cri 162; sorga fulne Cri 1017; fyres fulle and feonda here Cri 1626; [illegible] ful Cri 1403; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tornsorgna ful Gū 76; meodoburg mandreama full Ruin 24; wuldorgefona ful Crā 24; oferhygda ful Az 45; and wæs liges full Gen 333; eordmægnes ful Ex 167; wæter wæpna ful Ex 450; waraþ he windes full Sal 25; full feohgestreona Sal 32; fyres fulle Sal 174; eal he is bealuwes fulle Ytag 174; monig atyhed; Sota gyfþes full Met 18; þone is bene to þe bidde ceare full Ps 140; egsan fulne Cri 1270.

In the last two examples the forms may be either gen. or instr.-dat.; the instr. occurs certainly three times:- geseah unrihte eordan fulle Gen 1292; of þæt his eagi bið aslæncum ful Sal 497; ifmægnum full Sal 156.

g. gēarne [illegible]

[illegible] hyneð eam / godra gearne (El 924; for wind gearne godra gilp-cēas Jul 216, godra gumcysta gearne ra, godra gearna hēlend eafne gearne ge[illegible] godra weorcfulra wuldres wilnia Jul 321;

gearne is also used absolutely three times; ic[illegible]. se fula leap / gearne be-æften Jud 112; on þæs monan tid Cri 858; hyr dæs lagan / gearne on greste An 1086.

[illegible] = [illegible]

se Wyrd ær ne wæs / wīdre gesihtum [illegible] - oftener gifen adv., = abundant, fruitful, - Men 194; Fa 71², 88⁴, 91⁹, 121², 127⁵, 143¹⁷.

i. giftæst = gifted with.
sum bēt wordbora / sēdda giftæst bēā 36,

; ēdel = idle, empty, not possessing.

— and absolutely very often, and c. inst.

k. lēas = deprived of, void of, free from
dreama lēas Jonk alegde 1380; wunigea ieswunn
2 1064; hyhtwynna lēas Jud 121; frēondra lēas Gn 1967;
[illegible] lēas Gn 1810; sælra gesynna lēas [illegible]
me El 944; calra lēanhra lēas Gu 804, hyhta lēas
Gu 877; lēanhra lēasne Gu 920, 1162; wynna lēase Jul
188, 614; lēanhra lēase Jul 566, 583; hyhta lēase Jul
[illegible]

Gri 125; wommna leasc Gri 188, 1402, 1465; helpandra leasc Gri 1414; dugeda leasc Gri 1509; synna leasc Gri 1641; dugeda leasum Ph 454; sum sceal hermenca leasc lifes wiotan Hy 17; breahtma leasc Wand 86; wonnma leasc Dom 74; wic synna leasc Pl 32; leod- [illegible] leasc Hy 4[illegible] [illegible] leasc Gen 87; feat-wæc leohtes leasc Gen 533; ic com nicor leasc Gen 872; wæda leasne Gen 867; anna leasc Gen 2257; earda leasc Gen 2705; hyht-tilian leasc Sat 107; sellcc leasc scan-dreames Sat 108, 0182; wærna þa calles feasc fgoda leasc Sat 331; wamma leasc Dan 283; hyldc leasc Dan 303 and hylda Hy 22; wæda leasc Dan 634; wer-gyrna leasc Jul 379; ar and ætwist, ge byt-ðrn sind Run 21; hyd bleda leasc Run 51; belga leasc Pl 28; wer-wamma leasc. Men 209; hy leasc he cida leasc / hicge on þam [illegible] Sat 3.

1. [illegible] = [illegible]

m. dǽd = actiõe, actiõfic.
wincc dæd Deel 39; wercz wrǽc dæd Deliht 20.

n. tõme = free from
þæt hy mostun meaniwesca tõme lifgan Leri 12 12.

o. þéarfa = needy.
him þa sylfa oncwæd, / hean hleodrade hraglæ
, earfe Gen 860

[illegible] þéarfa [illegible]

p. uncýdig = void of
cinee uncydig Gen 1199. (= ignorant(?) Æl 961, used abs.).

g. wǽdla = needy, poor.
and we synd wædlan gyst / heofena rices Leb 20;
[illegible]

wæ̆dla is originally a noun, and as such is often used

p. wana, woe = lacking.
wifa anes wana eahta fifting 1042; þeam bið
[illegible] wihte won deh 95 (wihte here may be instr.);
[illegible] 2272; swa þeos hærfest cymð, ymbe oðer syngiċ
ġeotan ænre (sc. nihtre) wanian Men 140.

s. wēste = void of.
he bið wæste wiċċendes Sal 22
[illegible]

t. tīda = [illegible].
þa þeos tida beo Gen 360; ne ceallt þæt bene tida weorðan Gen 2057

The genetive with *full* is Germanic (Grimm IV, 727), although with the verb 'to fill' (cf. Gk πίμπλημι) the instrumental is original and prevails. As Delbrück says of Lat. 'plenus', (III, 8, 128):- "Je mehr *plenus* als Adjektivum, nicht als Participium, empfunden wird, desto mehr hat es die Konstruktion mit dem Gen. überhand genommen," - so we see that in Anglo-Saxon *full* has nearly lost all the verbal feeling. Adjectives of want naturally attach themselves to adjectives of plenty, but the verbal notion of separation is still strong and they are formed in line with the verbs.

Adjectives of remembering and forgetting.

a. gemyndig = mindful

[illegible] hlæden gidda gemyndig B868; he wid Sealaŏ glad gefeoŋ gemyndig B1105; morŏa gemyndig B1560; freone fyrdraca wæstra gemyndig B2687; healuua gemyndig B2782; and gehwæŏer oŏrum hroŏra gemyndig B2171; elnes gemyndig An1001, 1263; yfela gemyndig An1312; [illegible] gemyndig, [illegible] gefana reodnes willan [illegible]; Eil818; yfela gemyndig El901; aywna gemyndig El787; hæt hyra geweorc gemyndge An69; gyrna gemyndge An417; ascan æc waldormago feadig elnes gemyndig An1268; eafoŏa gemyndig dryhtnes willan

Jud 611; swa swa ǽnfeald ǽnfeldra ǽnfeld gemyndig, swa-dm
wæleahta, wineweorga hiora [band 6; Exod 2 unrihtlyc-
lare gemyndig Gen 1788; ara gemyndig Gen 1879; ic a
gemyndig Gen 1743; earca gemyndig Gen 2168; swore
[illegible] gemyndig Gen 2168, [illegible]
Sig 8[5]; weopen gemyndig miltra feorra Ps 24[5]; word
[illegible] miltra dryhten Ps 24[6]; [illegible]
manna hearra Ps 73[1]; he hyra word wel ge-
[illegible] Ps 104[8]; [illegible]
deda gemyndig Ps 146; ic wæs gemyndig mærra
dona, miera gefancra, fyrdon dryhten, feat ic - ete Ps 118[52]
[swa gefancol, bisne]. Gemyndig is sometimes fol-
lowed by a dependent clause (Gen 1 Sn 161; Jud 74; Ps
73[2]; (feat) Ps 104[8]; he feala on wordle wisra ge-
[illegible] feat.

ex pres. is the gen. of pers. pronoun, or an adverb therfore; occasionally gemyndig is used absolutely, e.g. in gemyndigra monna tidum Cu 120, and once we have gemyndig gymb- El 1063.

b. gepancol = mindful.

– may have the gen. once in combination with gemyndig, Ps 118[52] above; but I would place a comma after fyrra, thus making the genitive depend on gemyndi, and the part-clause on gepancol. Once gepancol has int. – [illegible] gepancul fegnas hæfde, cfn 462 (Wülcker's punctuation), and once the infin., – was eower gepancul to þingienne – Ps 66.

c. ofergitol = [illegible].

ne wylt þu ofergitul afre weorðan ealra goda

Ps 102^{2}; þeat ic me wenrte wordda þinra / calra ofergiettut awa tóforen Ps 118^{16}; gif ic ofergiettad þin æfre weorde Ps 136^{5}; ofergietal also has pat. cl., Ps 118^{61,83,141}.

d. [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] Strunde 28 [illegible] "weyfs" [illegible]
of me Cl 72.

e. [illegible] = [illegible]

-- [illegible] -- weeolde - Met 22^{55}.

§ 44 Adjectives of remembering and forgetting have apparently taken their construction from the corresponding verbs. See Grimm, Delbrück, etc.

[illegible] and unworthy. § 45

a. [illegible] = worthy

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

on medobence madma [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible];

ne hyne on medobence micles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]; [illegible] synt alyfde [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] worthy god mannum to fro-

[illegible] Ps 6/10

In these two examples [illegible] should be taken merely as an adverb. - gerlo wæic [illegible] wyrde Cri 30; [illegible] is [illegible] Cri 644.

[illegible] it is probably an adverb, [illegible] is [illegible] wyrde, [illegible] - Jul 103; he is [illegible] wyrde, [illegible] - Jul 643.

weorð, wyrð is also used absolutely quite often = honored, dear, worthy. It is twice accompanied by [illegible] - eode weorð Denum / aðeling to yppan Bi 814; [illegible] gearedagum, wyrde waron waldorcyninge / [illegible] wæl-[illegible].

[illegible] - unworthy.

[illegible] unwyrde Cri 1563, - also, [illegible] he was on unwealde witena gehwelcum; - last and unweorð Mt 15[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Scyldig and unscyldig.

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[illegible] = [illegible].

he ær wæs gelæred, ealdres scyldig B1539; godes andsaca morðres scyldig 1664; þæt se ræmnan scyn fore feder dædum, æfter þilles ærte dryhtag synnest ealdres scyldig B2062; þæt se fruma wære his ferhes scyldig [illegible].

– witte wiste. –

þæt se wære his aldre scyldig Dan 450; eadre scyldig Sal 124; synnum scyldig B 3071; dædum scyldige Gen 1267; ealdrum scyldige Ex 1218. – and oftea elsw.

Notice that the crime of which one is guilty is sometimes expressed by a compound:- manscyldig Gen 1028, 1048; morðscyldig Ex 1601; wrancscyldig mon Gen 989.

unscyldig scearu elsw. – nese c. g. n. – fore (un) scyldigne, eafoda gehwylces El 423.

The use of the dative with wesan (a construction apparently peculiar to Beda, cf. Wülfing § 68) is unknown to [illegible] : the genitive alone occurs. 447

Concerning the genitive with scyldig Delbrück says (Z. f. [illegible] – "Eine [illegible] kennt [illegible] ein. Das got. skula ist, wie Grimm 4, 733 bemerkt, [illegible] den [illegible] Dativ [illegible] den Genitiv also (z. B. daupaus die Todes) adnominal und zwar ein objektives Gen." Grimm IV, 733 says that "the Gothic skula has 'bald den Dativ bald den Genitiv'". A. Schrader (Gen. im Got., S. 29) finds that while skula = 'schuldig an etwas' is followed by the genitive, skula = 'verfallen' may have genitive or dative. This distinction does not hold good for Anglo-Saxon, and the cause of the variation cannot yet be determined.

Appendix. [illegible] with their opposites.

a. fūs = ready for, prepared for.

xe ðēs fus B 1470; ofera manna fus B 1916; ġa hīo wæs xe ðēm fus El 1218; ġif se halga wæg forðwēgas fus El 420; ic eom rēðe fus Ex 1050; swæglbeorht sunne settgongel fus Ex 1184; brimwudu sæġnde, lēoht lagu[illegible] Ex 1500; he wæs xe ðēm fus Ex 1844; sele þ xe ðēm fus Ph 208; eall þa ġemearcod mordor fusne Hex. 50; þa wæs handrofa hæle æftgēdere fus forðwegas Ex 248 (wegas = wegas);

[illegible] fūs [illegible] Ex 20 [illegible]

se þe on greote stod [illegible] fus Ex 265; fusne on forðwe[illegible] Ex [illegible]; [illegible] fūs [illegible] 918; fusne on forðwēġ El 1121; fūs on forðwegas El 1218.

fūs also occurs with the lat. meaning

ready in, prepared with; - as wylfet mytte healic,
[illegible]
rid xplece / longunge fus mid on lagu, since Ky 4
(may be gen. in sense, but since Romanic vieta.).

This meaning may also be represented by on-;
fus on fraturum Ken 483; fus on fecte Vky 4 53. (see Sedgefield)

since we have object-clause; - xxgelc his fusne hige
[illegible] - Chr 1657; since infin, - ofercm xxlinge gyt
[illegible]

v. [illegible] = ex dij, pr. pisan pr.
gyt-wercia ic beo gearo sona B 1825 (another interpretation is [illegible]),
[illegible] Grendles modor B 2118; ic beo gearo sona,
[illegible]
The normal construction with gearu is expressed

,ready for' is on + acc., or bæl gearu Bl 1109; bis ic wæs
gearu Ex 1148; etc., - tō + dat., - gearuw tō gyldre Bl 23,
[illegible] dat. also occurs, - gearu wið feorum eegiscan Ex 1961,
bist a wið ferenum in gifeohte gearo Beo 70;
gearo does not appear to be used in the sense 'ready
in' and the dat-instr. does not occur.
It is often used abs.

C. gearu = yearning, eager, desirous.
ær wæs oftēodra georu Bl 2783; earm ond gearu sind 210;
[illegible] a domes georu Ex 961; þa wæs se weliga þeaw wif-
gifta; goldspedig gumena georu on mode Jul 69; godes wil
lan þæs georu Ex 837; gæst sēdes georu Ex 1015, ed-
leanan georu Ex 1057; utsiðes georu Ex 1241; nan ðē
[illegible] rīces georu Bl 41; ne wæfre gilpes tō georu Wand 69; eg

is 2ª anwealdes giorn Kmb 87; giorn wédnesdæg Da 88
[illegible] giorn [illegible]
cyning cortres giorn Dan 96; dæda giorn Kmn 282; wè
inga fela wiglev gierne ag 73; earn æcre giorn Sal 107;
ræddmyndu giorn Met 1 8ª;

Hwæt we here giorn wit dat. incto., - cuæð þæt se
æcc tesimum giorn/giarnum ambyhtsecg wæn 581; and
- dædum giorn Ag 3, corresponding to dæda giorn Dan
282. giorn is also used absolutely and with
dependent clause. Notice the probable compound, -
gum bi? arfæst and almæs-giorn Gen 67.

d. geornful = eager, desirous.
æc is yfla gehwæs / in þam geornhofe geornfulra
gumena is -- Jul 323; æcc also, - geornfulle men Met 19 2ª

- = ready.
dæs gradig Sal 344; that cor which me is geo

i. [illegible] wolgreding. greding is freely used absolutely

j. lāt = slow, neglectful
[illegible] lāt Dan 89

g. oflȳt, oflȳted = desirous of; - really a part. but used mostly as adj.
word was oflȳted; metes modgiomre Fin 1112; wrigen oflȳted Fin 1226; ælcan on borgum sibbe oflȳste Ab 81.
p 38. lȳstan and gelȳstan.

i. ofgrēted = desirous of; - part. used as adj.
niede ofgrēted Gen 82; and ic ofgrēted wæs godes leohtmann, gastes drymnes Leel 40.

i. sāne = tardy, slow.
he on holme wæs, sundes sē sāma Jb 1436; feat þon
a wældest fæax sidfæte sāne werdan Fin 204; ne

meahit þæs / sid þeteð wæne weorðan Hu 211; Elene ne wolde / þæs sid þeteð wæne weorðan El 220; siðes wæne Hþ 84; wæron þa twegen tohtan wæne / hindeweccce Hþ 95.

wæne may also be used absolutely.

þ. wæstig = waste, desert.
[illegible] wæstig, desert Gen 1112, on þa [illegible] wæstig Met 20/7.

h. unlæst = not slow, eager.
wiga mealaced, unlæst lacce Hu 1/107.

These adjectives follow verbs of related meaning (§11a, p38). For b + dat. after giarn, geornful etc., see Beiblatt zu Anglia p177. 949

§ 50

The genitive is found with various adjectives to express the cause, or the relation in which the quality is manifested, or "zum dem Ausgangspunkt zu bezeichnen" (Koch § 257); according to Delbrück (Ai. I, p 338). These genitives may be connected with genitive pl.

a. ārcdwīsa = expert, skilful.

b. ānhȳdig = single minded, steadfast, prim.
ānes ānhydig El 828, ānes anhydig Gu 869, 951.
- used absolutely, Dem 2; Dan 605; Az 181.

c. ārwæd = constant, firm.
ǽk he wæs ārwæd ellenweorces. An 232,
- used several times abs., - An 785; Jul 90; etc.

d. blīð- ; [illegible]
ānra mē Hygelāc, ic on mōdes blīðe 10 456; "find to-
gether collum is ure drihten manna cynnes mildes & blīðe P 147;

[illegible]

æ. brēme = fanciæ, well known.
and se bremea bricean Bæda Dur 14; - often used also

[illegible] = skilful, powerful

[illegible]
weras wiefate, wordes craftig Æl 314; wordes craftig Æl 419;
healwes craftig Wal 72; fæmes craftig Wal 24: eum bid
rugeiborna, nafecie craftig Cra 01; [illegible]
hwæs craftig Sal 271 (possibly adv.);
cene and craftig, - se wæs mōdwita ælces fyrnges, cene
and craftig Met 10[57];
the instrumental is also found; -
ā dēdum craftigre (= skilful in ability) Æl 315; nis nu ofer
eorðan ænig monena / mode þæs craftig ne þæs mægen-
cræftum / þæt - Cra 98.
— occurs [illegible] absolutely.

g. deārmōd = brave.
- and several times else.

h. dyrstig = bold.
secah he Dæda gehwæs dyrstig wære B 2555.

i. sācen = great, powerful
mæron ge swa sacne after salle men/ mordgeþances Beow 136
- still later. gesāt sacen Genesis, he wæs mægþ-
tiþre he Abrahame sacen worden (= great with child) Gen 2.
xx, - ær hy mægþhādre mynder wæren/ wæren he eorle Gen
2766. - also used else.

j. sādig = [illegible].
[illegible]
utan hyrnecgas B 710, - and we also have, -
sadig on elne Gu 949. sadig occurs very frequent
by used alone, - and very often substantively, - se sadiga.

k. ēste = kind, bountiful.

[illegible] for him eadra wæs / ana este almihtig god Gen 1509; se is æthwæm freond, dugeda estig Pan 16.

l. fǽgen = glad, delighting in.

fægen wæron eástas, lungre léræan Gn 1143; se he on forðe fægn fæcnes and dearnrúna / wælhrēow wunode Met 9 37; bēd eac swa samod / monna æghwilc miclе, ny fægenra [illegible] gifeðe in plenty / Pan 35 [Bosworth Toller takes fylle = slaughter, and it must thenk instr.]. with instr., - [illegible] fægen fyrhta mín / wegan wælræsmum Gn 1922.

- also we have fægen fæt. - Sat 434; Met 6 10.

- occasionally used alone.

m. fāh = hostile, proscribed.

[illegible] far proscribed from the fur fole-land); - the sense here is

that of separation; bi is usually absolute or collective by
wid or from, whence the sense is hostile to or proceeding from.
[illegible]
instr. (or soc. or prop. in, on). e.g. synnum pah Sat 106;
pah in fyrnum Sat 128.

æt. wæ - bi-æ
þät hie forcuðedda tō frece wurdon Gen 2582; hwæt hi
forcuðestā frece ne wurdon, Met 8[5].

O. frod = wise, experienced.
ingeniedda frod El 542; wine frod wintres Gen 1144;
se eom frod reordes (Cy 317; - but C. instr. -
[illegible]
frod [illegible], wise in mind is expressed
[illegible] - sometimes very often.

f. gidda gearwenoter

gidda gearwenoter Cel 415; Gen 716; - but-

gidda gearwenoter Cel

gr. geōmor = sad.

sēd he hean geomor / modes geomor mec grund ge-

geōll 2101; geomor gudsaca Ph 556; - but-

geōhdum geomor Sn 170, eyesan gepreade / geōhdum geomōdne

— utterance used adv.

n. geūnd = safe, uninjured.

sadre ūnsēlda wid stōfum wēra gehealde

geūnde Is 818 (sēda = adventures, gen pl.)

n. gētal = adjt

wæron hyra tungan getale teonan gehwylcre Is 56

(18-7 - adjt to every wrong.)

t. gilpen = boastful
swit ic þæt wæron ealdeax / þe ðæs gilpne wæs
þæs goldwlonce Sal 207 (wæg be mete.)

u. gleaw

wiriée gleaw Dom 78; - mec inetr - gleaw wæs ic gliwrum
Reim 8. ; - seems very frequently also.

V. gleáw = wise, prudent.
hie þa geneattan modes gleawne Exh 43; da gar, þeaw
æt gleaw þegn Exh 557; hyggefancea gleaw Exh 87;
Exh 87; Exh 144; bit hwæðre gleaw þencende eaxle bræd 32;
sum leoda gleaw bræ 52; sum bit mearex gleaw
bræ 67; sum bit wica gleaw bræ 74; heorn wica gleaw
Mod 4; zyddra gleawne wisa 39; gold-fulles gleaw
Men 171; hwilc þæs gryðe gleawast wære / wica
hebroder Dan 81; gleaw gefancea Dan 743; zif he

bid modez gleaw dal 457; hemm lorea gleaw-hut 1°.
hut, -

gleaw on gyfrince Jud 13; EC 807; Cri 107; gleaw in gebygdum Fä 88; gleaw on mode Gen 2078; ac hi mid gaettunga / sygnne gewinnotor and gisig-fadon / word-um gleawne in anspreawum : Ag 191. , - ilas abe.

æ. ærest = adv. sing. stang.
ne to great gifa Geata leodum / madmgestreona
13 1930.

æ. gōd = good
wex fur ne larena god B269; ne his gifena gea
god Lof 401; [illegible] hut —
gemunetum god Gen 1767; cyning ealdum god B1871;
[illegible] to [illegible] hleart lo.

g. hēl = [illegible].
wigendra hlēo / lindgestealla lifigende ewom / heado-

ǽcer hal to hofe gangan B 1998; - with prep. -
segde mec tude geanc, hine of hafte heardra wita An 1472,
- and very often abs.

z. [illegible] =
eadig wrecca and wriges heard Gu 147; wrig is heard 1886;
brægd pa headwe heard B 1543; wyrgleca wæs / mid
[illegible] heard An 841; beorn heardne heard An 754; rume
hi? wriges heard Cra 37; mid heard [illegible]; wæs
pa wiges heard Ry 130; hilde heard Afp 21; mid wæpnum
heard Eadg. 18; wiges heard Met 26[13],
- and very often abs.

aa. hnāh = low, mean, vile.
[illegible] gewearca, ponne Grendel hine 1367;
- occurs several times absolutely

bb. hrēam = clangor.

þæt ic þe hreame me wrece / landes and lēoda Ken 28 24.

cc. hrēd = quick.

hrēd ær his worda to hrēde Ph 50.

(in Riddles, once abs., once c. gen.)

dd. hrēmig = exulting.

nealles hrēbware hremge þrymfæst / þeodwinigea B 2863;

[illegible] wlitig;

— otherwise always instr.: blīðemn hremig Jn 1079; Ph 126; hūðe hremig Ed 149 (case ambiguous);

[illegible] etc.

ee. [illegible]

þegenne cnyhtum wee bære lēafe B 1220.

ff. milde = mild, gracious.

hēa is ægl[illegible] eorl oðrum gēstrȳne þ[illegible] milde
1812–20, - often abs. and with dat of pers., -
e.g. þēc is frēa milde Gen 2546.

gg. [illegible]

[illegible] in - [illegible] of slaughter); mōd þā þæs modige
Dāl 208. - used very often abs

hh. ā-mōd = despondent.
þy læs he ā-mōd sy ealra þāra gēa - - / gāsfrea se-
lmyltce Cri 14: - several times absolutely.

ii. ā-weorþ = [illegible]
and eac þāra yðela ā-weorþ wunað Met 7[83]; -
- absolutely. Gen 814; Met 5[33], 7[80].

jj. ā-wēna = hopeless, despairing of.
aldre āwena B 1101, 1565; þēnes āwena Gn 1113;

feores orwenan Gen 879; prides orwena Jul 320; feorh orwena Hy 4 O 100 warone orwenan Salomites Ex 211:
— with fæt clause Gen 2222.

kk. ræd-fæst = resolute.
recen and rædfæst rychta gehwylces Vald 2[26]; - oftor adv.

ll. rōf = strong, bold, brave.
Juch fe he rōf sie / midgeweorca B 682; se he mægnes rōf mine costode B 2084; modes rōfan Ex 98.
— thro instr. in wund; - dædum rōf B 2666; mægenes rōf mode rōf Az 620; 786; dædum rōf Az 1471; mægenes rōf Az 1678; mode rōfra (genpl.) Ex 226; hwæne mode rōfra Jud 52; etc. — used abs. often.

mnc. rūmmōd = liberal.
heord rummode rychtra gestreona Gen 49.

n.n. searocræftig = cunningly wise, very skilful

ænum searocræftig / yldest and gimma Cri 38; se þe
wire ne bid / searocræftig sawle rædes Leas 42.

00. <u>sēoc</u> = sick.

Hiet hi sēlan / modes seoc, and on mere standen B 1604
bet - ne beo þu on sefan to seoc Cri 1050;
þa þe on sare seocne la gun Cri 1356;
- and c. instr.; - seonobennum seoc Vy 19; 80 B 2740, 3048;
feollon bennum seocc. Gen 1972; hadne wæron synnum
seocc. Jul 60. - a few times also.

p.p. <u>snotor</u> = wise.

hale sæcal wisfæst / and gemetfæst, modes snottor Dr /
- but c. instr. or prep. (on);
snotor and gleaw B 207; in
snotor Ad 78; - very often also.

<u>strang</u> = strong

wæs mancynnes mægenes strengest B 196; fæs cart

mægenes strang B 1845; hafast þu milde mod, milda strange B 1026; mycel mod and strang feasa mægen fergunnen B 1484; -- with prepositions and adverbs and as elne strong Ph 264;

-- with dat., -- se þe him þæs mægenes strengest wære, wealdig and waldend strang Ph 64, fus mec eart fultum strang B 1370; fugel fedrum strang Ph 86; fugel wæpnum strong Ph 99, 161;

- occurs very often also

WW. trume = strong, firm.

-- with instr., heorot hornum trum B 1369;

-- with prep., - and se his lice trum wæs 1879; Julius mucad, se feam Iacobes synle feower mihtfeorh geceald se tredegum lifde in Breotone þon 184. Cal se mæ fea / se fiftum wordum wearðan trumme B 1182.

- occasionally used also.

ss. wiste = bold.
sit hi [illegible] wiste [illegible], [illegible]
Gen 288; [illegible] gespräkte [illegible],
[illegible] wiste [illegible] Gen 1900;
with prep. - wiste on gefeanc An 257; El 267.
- occasionally occurs abs.

tt. [illegible]mehtig = mild
sat hi, synile bi[illegible] swide carme, unmehtige
[illegible]
mehtig is always used abs.

uu. unscamig = shameless.
sait þu unscamige wyhtwo wurde, on ferde frod
[illegible]

vv. unwös = foolish.
þu wast, wuldres god, þat ic eom unwis hygegeðancle

w w. wǽr = wary, cautious.
wende ic þæt þu þy wærra wǽre dan ǽrdde / wǽr-
ðo fæstum ǽnglecs gemotes / and - Jul 425; and wǽr
wǽre world a and dæda, / þeawa and gesetnesa bi
1053 (MS wær);
with prep.; - wes þu wǽr wið willan Gä 42.

xx. wǽrfæst = observant of.
wǽrfæst willan mines Gen 2168; - accurs ðam wǽrfæstan.

y y. wǽre - wary, cautious.
ǽdre werig B577; ǽdre wergum B1795.
— with wiste., wundum werig An 1280; Ps 308;
B 2937; wítum werig Dat 162, 42-8;
Ant., - þær læg ǽcg manig gurum ageted, werig
wigge ǽsc Aethel 20; - wigge should be taken with
ǽsc, q.v. 8
wǽre frequently absolutely.

a a. wīde = wide.

worlde wideran Kn 424; worldcraftes wīde Ed 892; giddia wīde Ps 41, [illegible] wīda Ps 24, [illegible] wīdra rihtes wīdran Hell 4[8], [illegible]

– acc. instr., – worldlīne[s] wīde healdt Kn 921;

– with prep. – wīde on gewitte [illegible]; Kn 316, 420, 476, 78; wīde in gewrecenne Ps 4, on ealle [illegible] and halig Ps 144[4, 10]. – occurs very often abs.

a a a. wlōnc = proud.

mæ dmæhta wlonc B 2834; wære þēn þe wīste wlanc and wines dæd Sal 37 (wiste may be gen. or instr.);

– with instr., – æse wlanc B 1332; fugel fe Drum flanc Ps 90, [illegible] wlonc Wand 36.

b b b. unmāle = spotless. (Ps 65,6)

eft unmæle ælces þinges Cri 833; – (may be adv. gen.) Wals

c c c. unnȳt = useless, idle, – often abs.

unlæde bē 7 on eordan unnyt lifes Sal 21 (= wretched on earth useless in life is he).

Genitive with adjective of extent.

Gen 571

deōp = deep.

fiftena stod deop ofer dunum se drenceflod. Genesis Gen 1878.

lōng = long

se wæs fiftiges fotgemearces / lang on legere B 3042.

[illegible] wæs [illegible].

pu geat for geongre fiftiges wid / preottiges hean, preo-hund lang / elngemeta and xx̄t ofra geongre / geafeg faste Gen 1307-10.

Used to express length of time in age, the type is:- [illegible]

Chapter III

Genitive with nouns.

§ 52

The genitive case of one noun may accompany another noun to express many relations common not only to Germanic but also to Indo-European languages. (See Brugmann, Koch, K. Schrader, etc., and the various monographs referred to in different places). A thorough-going account of these various relations may be found in Rösiger's 'Genitiv bei Eigennamen', Anglia VIII, 343ff, and a more general view by Wülfing, 'Syntax Alfreds' § 43 ff. No attempt will be made here to repeat such a classification nor to bring out what is peculiar to Anglo-Saxon alone.

The enormous mass of [illegible] (about fifteen thousand examples) [illegible] careful consideration for the present. The

question of position also is one that has never been adequately treated even in a monograph or a single poem. Wülfing makes a classification for Alfredian verse but it is impossible to accept all his conclusions as holding good for poetry, on account of the inherent elements of metrical freedom and the demands of verse. A rather hasty glance over the field discloses many interesting phenomena. But these are held back until a more complete discussion of the question is rendered possible.

Chapter IV

Genitive with Pronouns.

including [illegible] and [illegible] of pronominal words

(see Chapter [illegible])

Koch says (II, 88): "Wo die organische Verwendung des Genitivs [illegible] wenn sie den Theil eines Ganzen nennen, den 'Genitiv.'"

This statement is not altogether correct, for the genitive is not always a partitive, but at present no distinction will be attempted in this chapter. The uses first will be given and the remaining material will be arranged for psychological consideration in the notes. One fact [illegible] is worthy of note, that compounds are listed under the simple word; and no attempt has been made to classify [illegible] according to their origin or their use. The principal references are:- Grimm IV, 720ff.; Koch II, 249-254 and 286-289; Berg. Grund III, 540-521; Wulfing p 432ff.; K. Schrader 16-22, 27-29; D. Schrader, 58-63; Bock, 30-3[illegible]

a. ǣlc = each one, every one.

færa manna ælc El 1811; færa oðera ælces tiwa Gen 1738; æn. hyra ælc Met 25[56], 26[10].

b. ǣnig = any, any one.

gumena ænigum B474, 2416; worda ænig Dn 1441; ænig ofer eorðan ealda cynnes Gen 727; ænig færa heorga Ph 81; ænig Gen 427; þæt mihte hyra ænig oðrum derian By 70; etc., etc. etc., etc. Note ænige þinga = in any thing, at all (used only in neg. sentences) - B791, 2905; Cri 1332; Sky 4[11].

nǣnig = none, no one.

nænig inlena B 157; ladra nænig B 242; nænig manna cynnes Jud 54; þæt nære nænig manna middangeardes Sal 433; hiora nænig Met 8[12] etc. Note nænige þinga, Met 10[6], 19[37].

c. ǣll = all

eorla hafde / unlifigendes eal gefeormod / fæt and folma B744; gen is eal æt þe / lissa gelong B2147; ealle hiora seamien, þe

ne cyfel hegedon B569; etc. (In the following the gen. seems to be distributed between the call and the feat, probably depending more on the call.

and eal, feat se rinca baldor, / ealdhmod eacen ahte oddæ rumdorsyfes / heaga and heorhtra madma Jud 337; ealle [illegible] Jtag 136 - eal feat seo heorte hearmes gefohte / - / oddæ manmes hand maneg gefremede / on fyftyum scealfum, funga on ordan; eal, feat hwæne æcennede scylda on woruldæ Jtag 140; eal, feat we fyrst ænig ashgenumen Jtag 148. (cf. Sievers p 9, § 11)

d. feawe = few.

fea worda cwæd B 2247; 2663; feah hira fea waron El 174; heora feaw Dan 326 - wæs fea Ag 42;

(Note the idiomatic expressions feara rum B 1412; 3061; Gen 144; Cri 1276; Gen 2201; and feara hwylc Leas 37.

e. fela = much, many.

wyrmcynnes fela B 426; fela fyrena B 1164; ofer landa fela B 311; ic fela siddan folca geworhte Ken 2697; is nu feale siddan ford gewitenra El 636; weana to fela Cr 1264; feak fe fela wære ȝ æsthaligra Cr 844; nat he fela goldes Hy 4 100; fela missera Ex 49; bitres fela Cr [illegible] fela monna wat Met 19 83; etc., etc., etc. etc.

eal-fela = very much, very many.

[illegible] fela ealdgesegena, [illegible] ȝe-mode I 135; hafo. eal-fela eotena cynnes, ǽwerdum gesæged B 883. – also, Cri 666.

efen-fela = just as many.

efenfela hreza ȝ feoda and feawa Gu Ex 17.

f. ȝeweg = strength

[illegible] ȝe-weg [illegible] ȝe-weg [illegible] ȝe-weg [illegible]

g. hwā, hwæt = who? what? - anyone, -
wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga B 105; het fa hyssa hwæne horsforlætan Byr 2; ac hwa mæg eadwat ealra gecreafta Sal 36; nic ac hwæm Met 22 28 etc.
pone he æwylces hwæt secgan wolde B 880; hwæt wit - - / - - ær arna gefremedon B 486; godes hwæt Jul 377; sega me, hwæt feor weorudes wære ealles Phar 1; etc., etc.

Note; - awa hwa Met 16 6; ne eceal anes hwæt / mettan mid feam modigan B 3010. hwæt with the gen. pl. of persons may mean 'what sort of'; hwæt ægnden ge scaro-hæbbendra / byrnum werede, fe- B 237; ne wiste - - / hwæt se manna wæs medolhegendra An 262; etc.

gehwā, gehwæt = each
wið feonda gehwone B 274; in mægða gehwære B 20; [illegible]
dogra gehwam Ex 272; ymb healfa gehwone Lei 61, 928.
in fiara awa gehwam orgeate taccen Schiffr; ealra dogra gehwam Wand 63; etc., etc. Note the combination with

anra ; - ænnder anra gehwæs sceal sy licc Ay 93; ne anra gehwæne ædælan cyninges Ex 29; ongán anra gehwæm ece mede Stag 279; etc.

11. hwæðerwúgu = somewhat.

on sæcst hwæðerwúgu gehwile [illegible] Matt [illegible]; [illegible] hwæðerwúgu [illegible] ðeccane; ne mengde sy Matt 20[0]:- mid edwitbealu Bo 89[0], 93[3].

i. hwæðer = which of two.

hwæðer sceal wesan, ælfe oððe nihte Gen 1[5]; [illegible] hwæðer, ic oððe ðu, [illegible] Gen 31[37]; hwæðer hie [illegible] Gen 38[29]; hwæðer wære twegra betra ðæm strongra cyninge to wunigenne Dal 426; fiftega gyfla hwæðer Matt 5[41]; hwæðer pearu hyssa Rine 50; - other uses, Dal 428; Gen 132, Bo 686, Ay 7[21].

gehwæðer = both, each.

ne gehwæðer incer Bo 584; gehwæðer pæra Bo 249; begra gehwæðra [illegible] Gen 1[31]; gehwæðer [illegible] Bo 1[31]; begra [illegible]

hwæðres El 964; Ps 86²; - wæd abs.- B 2171; Ph 374 etc.;- adj.: By 112.

ā-ghwæðer = both, each (āgðer).
heora æghwæðrum B 1636 (referring to two thanes); para æghwæð-
ra ... gehwæðre healfa gemæra healgra ... Ch ...; æghwæðra
ðrumu ysfeles hwæte By 133; āgðer para eorla ðrumu
tyhtede An 1058; āgðer -- and, By 224; Hy 7⁴³; alswæ alswa

f. 1. hwīl = while, [illegible].
þonne hio hearma hwyle B 2433; efne swa hwylcum man-
na Ps 30⁵⁷; on hwylcum para heama El 850; hwyle hwæ
An 411; 1102; Hy 4⁴³; monna hwilc Gen 1840; minra þegna
hwilc gefrafa Gen 414; hwylc is manna, þæt - Ps 88⁴⁸;
etc. to ... ic ... - þeah awa hwile wit oðra sie - Met 20⁶⁵;

2. ælchwilc = each, every.
... þe heora hie ... Gen ...; ... gehwylc
... Gen 29; on landa gehwylcum ...; ... gehwylc
El 645; ymb ælcra landa gehwylc Cn Ex 46;

nihta gehwylce Sal 259; his feonda gehwylc B 67; etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. Note the very frequent combination anra gehwilc; – B 733, 785; Jud 95; An 1283; Kr 108; Cri 1026, 1030; Ph 522; etc., etc. cf p. 184.

ǣghwĭlc = each, every one.
æghwylc [illegible] gebiddendra [illegible]; [illegible] ær [illegible] hæleða bearna Jud [illegible]; [illegible] æghwylc [illegible]; æg-hwylc daga An [illegible]; [illegible] æghwilc An 460; [illegible] hwylce B [illegible]; etc., etc., etc., Note – anra gehwylc [illegible]; [illegible] Kr 85; – and æghwilc eabra Ps 134⁸.

wĕlhwĭlc = any, each.
witena welhwilc B 265; also B 874; adj. – B 1344; Met 20[17].

nāthwĭlc = one, any one.
nida nathwylc B 2216; nathwylces hæleða bearna B 2225; 2054, 2234; hæleða nathwylc El 73;
Compare sceaða ic nat hwylc B 274.

k. hwōne = a little.

se se ah lifes wyn / gebiden in burgum, bealocida hwon, / wlonc and wingal leof 28. adv., Met 70[59].

lȳthwōn = a little

lythwon becom / cwicera to cyddе Jud 311; lythwon bewonn / Huna hergas ham eft feaxon Cäd 142; - adv., 13203, Gu 363.

l. lȳt, lȳtel = little, few.

se — se to lytet [illegible] Met 7,[59]; [illegible] lyt / [illegible], [illegible] to lyt [illegible]; [illegible] lyt Ex 42; ahte ic leofra lyt on fiscum londstede / hwilra freonda Kl 16; etc., etc.

[illegible]: hwæt, [illegible] se — manes [illegible]

m. mā = more; mǣst = most.

feor ma middangeardes B 804; fæt he ma moste manna [illegible]

wunedra ma Leri 989; sower ma Sat 113; etc., etc

mǽst - to be distinguished from mæst = greatest (8).
for his mægðe bēt mæst ætgædere Mt 20[00]; for manna
mæst ætgædere L. 8; for [illegible] mæst mordra
gefremede Jud 181. [Stopford Brooke translates = Early Eng. Lit. p334-
[illegible] mæst says, reader, p 282 - Construction [illegible] ma
and mordra depend on mæst, which seems to [illegible]
as adverb, latter as gent. substantive". So Pierce,
[illegible]. Mæst properly
murders of men', compare - se fee [monna] mæst
mægþa ofer eordan / folca geondferde Wid 2.]

n. mǒnig = many, many a.
manigum mægða B 772; rincca manige B 328; monige
[illegible] folca Sal 4[1]; [illegible]
pa Mod 13; heafod he gebreced halda manigen Ps 109[7];
ealenda manig Ps 96[1]; etc., etc.

O. nān = none, no one.

gudbilla nan B503; eorla nan Jud 257; ne nan para goda Deel 60; nis nan cwicra nan Wand 9; leoda nan Met 26[113]; etc., etc.

p. ōðer = other, one of two.

ni wrecenra ōðer ... twega, þæt sprecan mæg 237; ne nan para ideða ... ōðer gelīc ... þæs gebeddiġe beorna ... nān Gen 466; ... ōðer ... twega ... Vig ... nænig ōðer - and him nænig wæs gelīc ... Letter Ed 870; ... ic, ... þæt ... mihte ōðer cwiðe Gen 1383.

g. ānra = one, some one, a certain one.

gumena ānra B 1570, 2802; fiftena ānra B 207; twelfa ānra B 481; ... ānra ... 15; ... ānra ... 1357; ... þā twelfa ānra ... Gen 681; ... nænig para ... nān ... 4[6]; ... ānra ... gyldenra ... Gen ... ānra ... etc., etc., etc.

n. ǽwīlc = each

godfremmendra ǽwylcum gefēde bēt//fæst- Rz 99; eal in-
[illegible] meahton//ǽigla ǽǽrðgiunna B 1157; ge gehwæðer fara//æfre
[illegible] Sal 1383, cf ōðer.

S. wiht = anything.

[illegible] 581; ne þearf ǽnges wiht Cl 684; and þīo wæres
freoga wiht ne cuðe Dan 419; ne lāðre wiht Jud 67; nānīg
wiht lāðre Sam 530; ne wiht ealdes ðings 63; wæ-
fyding wer þæs wiht ne cann Ps 91⁸; etc.

āwiht, āuht = anything

[illegible] Sol 33; āwiht godes Met 25³⁷; unwihtes n. āwiht Ps 58⁸, etc., etc

nāwiht, nāht = nothing.
gif we ȳfeles naht / gedon habbað Jul 329; naht elles getiðcan / tag. Hom 206.

Hwær and ǽghwær with genitive. 954

Hwær and ǽghwær are found followed by a genitive of place forming a locative adverbial phrase corresponding to πού γῆς and quo terrarum (the latter is translated in Ps 138[8] qq. v.). Cf. p. 216

elles hwær B 138[8]; +2890 næfde ic uhtcare, / hwær mīn lēodfruma londes wære Kl 8; ġīa worde ġrǽgn wīdeles aldor / bain, hwær Abel eordan wære bān 1003.

ic ȳ, eafian scēal / ǽghwær eallra hie anne time in 339; ǽghwær londes Ps 58[6]; ahwær landes Ps 62[9]; þe on worulde nǽfð þāhwæs elles ǽnigne fultum Ps 71[12]; ǽghwær elles Ps 102[15]; hwīlðer mæg ic ġeman þīnum scolē / gangan þurhwunian, oððe ġeare on ēðelstōl eordan dælda Ps 138[8]; - u.) ǽghwær on eorðan 2[a]; - ofer eorðan 107.

Once gehwær, - þeahtedon on healfa gehwær El 578.

Miscellaneous

Several very interesting questions in Anglo-Saxon syntax must be left for this edition, which will supersede this one as soon as the work can be finished. The following list merely points out some of these questions, with references to indicate any special treatment of the subject or the results of previous investigations.

The idiomatic use of <u>para pe</u> as a relative pronoun has received frequent comment but no satisfactory explanation has yet been received. See Mader, Genetiv im Beowulf, § 17; Syntax des Beo-

wulfes, Anglia XI, 474; Klinghardt - Ueber Ags. fee - in Zeit. für deut. Phil. p. 1077; [illegible] Syntax Rhyth. § 303; etc. (Wülfing gives all references.)

Wülfing's conclusion, that para at first belonged to the principal sentence & was [illegible] before the fee for the sake of clearness; that the preliminary [illegible] the separated para gradually disappeared until it coalesced with the fee, and that then para fee was then used as a simple fee, is ingenious and may be accepted tentatively. A review of the material in hand seems to show, however, that [illegible] not be regarded in whole or in part, at least for the present; but nothing can yet be stated with authority.

§ 56

The construction of the genitive, and their relation to the genitive of the personal

[illegible] must be kept open for the present.
The dissertation of Breitkreuz is not within the
[illegible] and it leaves many questions untouched (Vergl. Darst. in engl. Sprache, Göttingen, 1882)
Delbrück (Grund. III, 1, p 478-77) gives us a compari-
[illegible] the question, and Wülfing
[illegible] examples.

Nearly all monographs that treat of the genitive in Anglo-Saxon have a chapter on the 'genitive after comparatives';- there is no such construction known to Anglo-Saxon. If the text has not been misread, all the examples so listed come under two heads;- 1) the so-called genitive after the comparative is not used after the comparative as such, but follows from [illegible]

itself, and is naturally found after the positive also:- for example, worden wreaan Hy 474 (Kalthaus - Gen. bei Cynewulf § 15, - Angl. VIII, 22).

2) The dative-instr. form has been mistaken for the genitive; e.g.,- sunnan reordra Ex 110; stane neredran Ex 366 (Trautmann, Zur. bei Cynewulf § 16, Anglia XIII, 39); [illegible] of air (Bo 176, 17), but he has apparently mis-interpreted the text."

Chapter V

The Genitive with numerals.

1. It is very difficult to draw a line where the use of an (= one) as a pure numeral ends, for it merges gradually into our modern indefinite a, an. In the following [illegible] it is [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: feasta wæs an fæðm saldgetreona B 1458; hiora in annum weoll / sefa wid sorgum B 2899; feara an-stæd / sadol searwum fah B 1037; fea æ tan gehwearf ofne ofer ænne saldgesiða Cn 1106; he wið ænne feara / mihtig and modrof maðol gehæfte Cn 1497; mihtig god / on hira anne geteag Leri 1172; an is feara fæst - Leri 1269; feara anum wæs / fæhðe monna Gen 1077; feara an wæs Eber halen Gen 1645; ne an feorhne

ealra wære Ps 52⁴ (= not "even one of all"); wæs þæra folde an Met 20⁵⁹; an þæra tungla Met 28⁹.

se an

calle hie dead forneam / ærran modum and se an þa gen leoda duguðe B 2237; - and without þ- gen. mostly attributive, - B 2453; Gen 372; Sal 404; Met 24⁴², 28⁹, 12³²; Cri 52; Sat 147; etc.

an is used very often as a substantive (= one), and also as an adjective; in the latter use it merges indistinguishably into the indefinite article.

For other uses of 'an', anra gehwylc § 53, p. 172

2.

and up ahof / rihtes reniend þara roda tira El 880; and þara ofera oleee tira Gen 1338; (Satan) sitton eastweardes ingefeoda tira Met 1⁴ (this might be gen. or acc. in form, but the position is in favor of the gen.). These are the only certain cases noted where the genitive follows tira; tira is frequently

used substantively without genitive, and very often adjectively. The same case shows the form makes the case uncertain, as: on twa healfa scm 104 etc., but we also have on twa healfe Sat 610 etc., and there is no doubt that healfa is ace.

3.

fyrr is used chiefly as an adjective, but occurs also quite often as a substantive, both alone and modified by an adjective; - e.g. - fea fyrg Dan 93; calle ætfaste fyrg Dan 292; swa hie fyrg cwædon Dan 361; eal fyrce Cri 965; etc.

The genitive does not occur after fyrr except in - he wæs on gefrange (Bright's Reader) hyra fyrena bana Bz 299; = he was in the tumult the murderer of three of them. [It is possible, however, to take hyra fyrena together, as hie fyrg in Dan. 361 above, but this destroys the sense.]

4 = feower.

para sint feower, pe on fihte Ct 744: used generally as adj. strictly uninflected, but: fram feowerum healfan sæcerum Cart 879: feowre emb eahta wiht and feowerteone Menol

5. mycga fiфe Exodus. 5. – generally used as uninflected adj.

6. feara on hade sint / in cinedreame syfe geneomned Ct 741: – generally used as adj., uninflected, but = mid sumum cae / fiftum gefraetwad Ct 742.

7. and pes seofone geniman pæt cunedreed / tudra scheolen Gen 1336: – in examples like, – seofon niehta fæst An 1675, seofon should be taken as an uninflected adj., – so often used.

8, 9, 10, occur only as adjectives or in compound nos.

11 = ellefne, occurs once, An 661, used adjectively.

12. fea wintra twelf / mordmaennum æt miede weoldon gomelum gieldan Gen 1976. – weol 20 winnfulled adj. or sub.

14. tu selle eamas / prome pyrdhwate pewertigne Gen 1311641. – used as sub. without gen. An 1578.

None of the other numerals before 20 have gen.; – they occur as follows:– 13 – Dal 290; Men 116, 170; 15 – Gn 908; Gen 1357, 1457; B 207, 1082; 16 – An 890; 17 – Men 29; 19 – Men 71 (the use usually have periphrasis – twenty lacking one, &c.)

20. seofon tungena gehwylc xx orda Dal 231

24. [illegible] twentig healfe wintra gewinn [illegible] on tyde Gen.

25. he on foam ielde geborg xxv / dracena on dægred Dal 29.

28 [illegible]

29. nigon and twentig niðwundra heard / wintra on worulde Cead 18.

Compare,– gnæ twentig and seofon nihtum Men 187;

on tuentigum / fatnealum Leor EL 830.

30. and on nexte geare / wintry fiegna 15 123; / [illegible] he xxx tigas / manna mægencræft -- / -- hæbbe 15 377; cf 233 - numeral.
ewyfle xxx eac / fingegmearces / wintra EL 8; xxx punda / oncates goldes Dal 14; / wintry wintra Deor 18.

33. / fæt on worulde ware wintra gerimes / feoro and wintry / geara, on ie / feowerde Dat 502;

34. / fær xxx wæs / and fewere eac / fewer onwohte / [illegible]
[illegible]
gnek wintry / geargerimes Met 28[27].

40. / wæs gnek fewertig, / se he / fy faldan æt / gumena / nearo / dagena rimes / Cri 466; fewertig dagra / Gen 1357, 1382; Dat 557, 667; / fewertig hearma / Dat 470; / fewertig dagra / Exod 10[22]; / ne ic / [illegible] / wintra rimes / wunade mid / B 94[10].

Compare πεε as adj: - xiiihundcahtiz hund a þrittiga sinc and ðreotteogunc cas cetrunc & cicte Gen 1162 [Genesis manuscript, 4th hand 42 3/4]

50. fiftig wintra B 2703; Sal 247; B 2209, here a late hand has changed wintra to wintre.); tual xiftig siexta Ex

- πεε adj: , mid fiftegunc seuenum Sal 70,

50-1. anc ceaxna calra fiftig Kn 1042. - and for fiftig in compound numbers see Genesis, 1601.

- note also: - þa þeat þæt-geongre xiftiges wid, wultig ex heah, feorhhund hal[f] singemeta -- gyfeg fæste Gen 1307.

60. sixtig sigeberna Gen 40.

65. fif and sixtig, wintra hafde Gen 1107; calra hafde

v and sixtig wintra hafde, þa he wurde afgeaf Gen. 2576 (5500 +65). - never occurs as adj: - a few times in compound numbers. J. V.

70. wintra hundeahtatig [illegible] Gen 1854.

75. fif and hundeahtatig, hundes forgeo Jud 988. wintra hafde fif and hundseofontig Gen 1777.

- used as substantive without gen. - Gen 1124; Ky 920.

80. feaht hi hundeahtatig ylda gebiden Ps 89;

86. he on worulde wintra hafde vi and LXXX Gen 2292.

90. he wæs leof gode and lifde her, wintra hundnigon[illegible] Gen [illegible].

95. wintra hafde, fif and hundnigontig Gen 1178;

[illegible] wintra lifde, fif and hundnigontig [illegible] wintra under eorðan Gen 1280. [The two clauses seem to be confused, having wintra for the complement of both 90 and nigontig. cf 500+95.]

100. hund missera B1769; & hund eorla Rain 8; wintra hafde, ofne C geteled rimes Gen 2343; wintra hundteontig Gen 2773; geah fela hundra hundred sio zamora

ætgædere 1387[?]; Ælfsige mid an hund scipa ælet 26[?].

102. wintra hæfde / twa and hundteontig Gen 1227;

[illegible] wintra hæfde / [illegible] and hundteontig Gen [illegible] and hundteontig oð fyrre lifde / wintra gelædenra oð woruld-rices / and syxtig eac Gen 1147.

120. siðban hundtwelftig geteled wæne, wintra Gen 1263.

130. xxx and C fæsses lifes, wintra oð woruldes Gen 1120.

150. twa hund scip L and C, mihte under rodenne 1447.

200. twa hund wearda Dal 260;

200+5. wintra hæfde / twa hundteontig geteled rime and lifde eac Gen 1741; 203+30. eac hæfde elles, - twa hund and þreo geteled rimes / swylce xxx eac þing-gemearces, wintra for woruldes El 2(6+30); is se worn sceacen, twa hund [illegible] geteled rime El 634;

300. [illegible]; [illegible] þreo hund Cang / ungemeta Gen 1308; / þreo hund wintra þisses lifes Gen 1600;

318. he þær ærigena ‘cant’ æresteondra xviii, and ccc sac, ge ordeahlidra Gen 2042.

300+65. mete dæg, - V. and syxtig wintra hafde, - and cc iii hund Gen 1217 (cf 65).

400 - does not occur.

500. gandon ða D forgenettera, ðæron eodmaga Ef, ge hæfde oððinga aldorwican, V hund wintra Gen 1238;

500+95. alec - siddan ielde, lif and hundnigontig, þrea monigra hræc wintra under wolcnum, werodes aldor, V. hund sac Gen 1232 (cf. 95).

600. sixhund wæs smætes goldes, gescyred sceatta wiht 91; þeat þeat scerede wære gescyred, rime / sixhundredfa scaro-hæbbendra Phæ 26; sixhund wintra Gen 868.

700 - does not occur.

800. xxxv. her fra gyst / his cynnes fyrd-men ofslegen / cahta hund Cen 1191. - wæd subetán. mo gan. Cen 1122, 1190, 1192

800+40. xviiian cahta hund xxxiiiigra rime, and feower-tigum eac rerum geiete Cen 1161 (= he incorcan? the number of the year my eight hundred and forty three [Cf. 40.]

800+90. cantra hafde fif and hundnigontig, ea he fort gewat, / and cahta hund Cen 1179.

900+30. calra hafde / --- nigenhund cantra, and xxx eac Cen 1128;

900+10. Eneas xxxv calra nigenhund / cantra hafde, --- / and tyne eac Cen 1163

900+70. nigenhund cantra / and hundseofontig te Cen 1223; — seofon tienes in compound numbers without gen. ;- calra hafde xii and nigenhund ge- calra hafde, v and eahtig, --- / and nigenhund eac mihtgesimed Cen 1198.

1000= tyn hund :- and ya agangan wæs, tyn hund cantra getelde rimes dagas.

1000 = þūsend

sume hē wǣre corban ealdre / þusend wintra, ær earlas B 3050; hīo þā on þrēate Mannum fundon forhtgleaw El 326; ond þæt wintra hē þusend wunen[ne] Dā 364; ær seal engla Dat 302; ānre dæg miċil þe ānne þūsend, on fēond stēpnum þusend nearla B 85[0]; þusend wintra 1887; wērgra þusend B 90[7]; æcera þusend Met 14[5]; - also Sand 46 plur., - 'thousands', - ic þē þūsendo þegna bringan B 1829; ond þæt hē þusende þissa līfes / undeadlicnes wære, wintra gebīdeð. Ch 107; þēnne wron me geoce, gyf þusende gōdes and sealfres B 1187[2]; mm. - on þusende B 1047.

- also mæ nigfealdi, þusend monðlissendra B 867[0]; - also - mōtes -- walde manna ælne, þēla þusenda ēcnēt gelæstan Dat 421, ānre wintra þūsne wunian scealdan, þusendra fæcne Dat 421, [illegible]

2000. tūsendgēa tūsa þusendo Ex 184.

3000. fēor on ānne wæg, þrēo M fēðra bēcna El 285.

5000. fíra cynnes / fiftíusendo An 891.

7000.-als. hé hine gesealde, seofon þúsendo 132 190.

10,000. tyn [illegible] / tyn þúsendo getéled, nime Ps 67[9]; and sæ getéledra tyn þúsendo Ps 90[7].

30,000. þæt hit wære xxx þúsend wintra Dal 36 (from þúsend).

100,000. [illegible] and hundseofontig hund þúsenda [illegible] and hundnigontig hunda 132,94; þá hine þúhte, þæt þá monna wære tó helle dúne hund þúsenda / míla gemearcodes Dal 723.

Note also the following expressions:-

regnest hine þæt ær þréa xxx þúsend wintra Dal 271. [Rendle - "Thou lessenest seem the thirty thousand winters."]

grundbrendra, hyt tíleogendra, hæ gewinnmendra, þréa þúsendo þúsend gerímes Dal 270 (=three thirteen thousand).

From the foregoing examples, the use of numerals in Anglo-Saxon poetry may be given as follows.

I. Simple numbers.

a. The numbers from one to nineteen when not standing alone are usually regarded as adjectives; when they are followed by a genitive, it is distinctly partitive in character

b. The numbers twenty, thirty [illegible] to ninety have the genitive regularly; they may be regarded as adjectives in extremely rare

c. All the hundreds and all the thousands when not standing alone are [illegible] followed by the genitive; they are never treated as adjectives.

d. - Position of the dependent genitive.

1. With 'hundreds' and 'thousands', the genitive regularly immediately follows the numeral, but not infrequently immediately precedes it; very rarely do other words intervene between the numeral and the dependent genitive. [illegible] 'ontra hælfde' usually stands at the beginning [illegible].

2. The same statements may be made of the numbers 20–90, with the qualification that gen. + numeral never occurs [illegible].

3. Of the smaller numbers the gen. may be used [illegible] but gen. + prep. + 'one', and 'one' + adv. particle + gen. are not infrequent; [illegible] ten, the gen. immediately precedes; the numbers from 11 to

19, occur too sporadically to permit generalisation.

§60

ii Compound numbers

a. Compound numbers containing more than two significant figures, that is those that are expressed [illegible] do not occur, strictly speaking, in Anglo-Saxon poetry. When the necessity of introducing them arises, their parts are held together so loosely as to [illegible] and tens are commonly held together over against the hundreds, e.g. – V. and hundseofontig / wintra hafde, þa he wolde ofgeaf, and eac III. hund Gen 215 f. – but twice we have units and hundreds with the tens added (105 + 60, Gen 1184; 203 + 30 El 2).

The cause of this separation is to be found in the demands of Anglo-Saxon versification; a single line could not contain the whole enu-

ter; to connect the disjoined part with what precedes, the word eac is always added [illegible] separated part [illegible] more prominent, and thus joined in thought with the remainder by [illegible] in every instance the stress of alliteration

[illegible] compound [illegible] hundred, having only two significant [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] way. It is [illegible] thereby, due to the complex character of the hundreds, the word ond, used to connect the single [illegible] and thus augment increased demand upon a single line.

[illegible] have a genitive (rare once - Gen 10:1, mistranslated).

It remains, then, to determine the order of the parts of a compound number and the position of the genitive.

b. Numbers composed of two significant figures.

When a number is composed of two digits, - units and tens, units and hundreds or tens and hundreds [illegible] the smaller precedes the larger one; the genitive follows, save in the formula 'viginti duûm' the position of which is somewhat free although it usually stands at the beginning of the sentence.

When the parts of a compound number are separated, this order is reversed and we have tens + units (ones), hundreds + units, hundreds + tens, and the genitive regularly follows the first figure.

c. When three digits are to be expressed.

The regular order is preserved by the first two, that is the smaller precedes, and we have; -

[illegible] + tens + units; units and tens + hundreds; the genitive always follows the first two. Compound numbers above a thousand do not occur.

d. These results by no means agree with the [illegible] established for [illegible] Beck - Pam. u. Num. in Oreimo §42-3; Fricke - Alteg. Zahlwort; Wilfing. Syntax (Alfredo) §208-§211.] it may be said that in prose the larger number precedes, save that the sequence 'unity, tens' is kept whether alone or in combination.

[illegible] sagt p. [illegible], - "[illegible] ist die zusammensetzung de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] finden wir, dass and durch [illegible] auch ersetzt werden kann."

Chapter VI

Genitive with Superlatives.

§ 61

All superlatives, whether used substantively or adverbially, may be accompanied by a genitive of reference in the genitive case. The list is extremely long and it would serve no purpose to give it here. The usual position for the genitive is that immediately preceding the superlative but about forty times it is found immediately following it.

About thirty times the article se, seo, þæt, is used with the superlative; e.g.,- ach þæs weorodes cæ fæa wyrreotan ne 1894; wynsumyrna þæt gumrinate deal 84; ideæa seo betste Gen 578, þone deopestan drencefloda Ex 364; in middan eldæ gyrne Exon 4, se þe eart ealra Metr 24[20] etc.

Thirty or forty cases have also been found in which

the genitive is separated from the superlative:-
[illegible] Elene 1201; þeaht me sorgna iec / hafaht on hreðre Gu 992;
þara wæs [illegible]wala hwile selast Wid 14; manegynnes
metode dryhtast Dan. 36; þeaht wæs þara þeotna folcum
cuðast / mæst and mærost Dan 692; etc.

For the genitive after a superlative adverb, we have
and þunh ofermetto ealra swiðost Gen 337; and gif
na þu hy, lifes ealdor, / forþan þu eðest miht ealra [illegible]
[illegible]; swiðan [illegible] manna swiðost manegra
siroda Met 26[57]; etc.

The use of calles and ealra with superlatives is to § 62
be noticed: ic eom, ar ane ealles wisast, ic
forþon god lufað geornast ealles - Ps 83[12]; swiðust
ealles Ps 128[2]; etc.; - and, - he þa anhoma ealra se-
least Ps 77[68]; efne mine eagan synt ealra gelicast
Ps 122[2]; orest ealra Leel 121; etc., etc.
[illegible] ealra seems to be acquiring merely adverbial force.

Chapter III

§63

The Genitive case of nouns of days.

The use of the genitive of nouns of days, at least when it occurs in the singular, is well known. It is found in the words 'dæges' and 'nihtes'; they occur together and separately.

Ic unbliðe hweop, dæges and nihtes Ps 22 69; wegan þa dryhtnes se dæges and nihtes, þurh gastes gife; [illegible], wæccan wolde, bæded and [illegible] dæges and nihtes Deus 33; and him lof singe þurh geryne se [illegible] and nihtes Gen 382, symle he þroh sibbum tida gemearcad / dæges and nihtes Ps 147; dæges and nihtes dryhten lufiad Ps 478; þe dreoganne dæges and nihtes, [illegible] Gen 647; [illegible] þurh engla / monige / dæges and nihtes Dat 499; þuh þa me gyrwet hrae 4 wintra dæges and nihtes Dal 248; se on lordan

ner. ðæges ne mihtes dropfle ræmfiað xry 2[5]; ic þe on
[illegible] xry [illegible]
synegige swiðe geneðe ðæges ond mihtes xry 3[63];
feasa we sinna þeles / ðidon for we ðisige ðæges and
mihtes xry ?[107]; a hi winnað emne þeah / ðæges and
mihtes ongean drihtnes lif æfb 65; þu sealt gladlice
swiðe swincan / wit þæs unþeawa edelnes / ðæges
and mihtes Leb 74; drugon þeat on burgum ðæges and
mihtes Ps 54[8].

6. mihtes alone.

þeah se rica hyne reste on eynbel, mihtes inne, me-
[illegible]
genoh / mihtes rofste Gen 98; unc ne mæg / mihtes
geneðe Mt 73[55]; ic þa mid heortan ongann hyeg
gean mihtes Ps 76[6]; also, Ps 2278; Leb 66; Gen 44;
Gen 2633; Sal 393, 397; Cri 939; Ps 91[2].

Omission of the genitive 'ðæs mihtes' is sometimes
used:- no ic se mihte gifrægn / under heofones

hiwcalf fiordrum forhtian ii 375; ac wit oc niht wealan
, secgc gfrcettan B 685; and me oc nihte - neode onlihte
B 1589; and ic oc niht for him neode code B 876, and
swa hi oc niht hyrdnesse neode begangad B 897.

Whenever a modifying word is added to niht, a
preposition (on, at, to) or (rarely) the simple instru-
mental is used to express 'time when'. So, Cd 262;
C 702; Leri 873; Leri 890; Lin 991, 1001, 1191; Ex. 37; Ps 118,
Jul 626.

Note. - the sing. niceras nihtes B 422, nihtes = by
night, and is not gen. after niceras as Sweet (Cosijn
in Beowulf, § 4) seems to prefer.

C. dæges alone occurs but twice:-

, se nine an dæges sagum starede ii 1938; nad'acca
mon siegan, tune wiltan, / leoht geringan, lofes ge-
arwian, dom arecean, dæges onettan Gn Ex 141.

(In contrast with these two examples, on, in,
dæge, on morg, to morgen [illegible]

by. When an adj. accompanies dæg, a preposition or (rarely) the instr. is used.

Sometimes dæg with a preposition occurs in sharp contrast to nihtes:-

geworhte nihtes infleah; / se ær in dæge wæs dyre Beim 44; ne mot on dæg restan, / nihtes] stillan] Jul 393.

That the form nihtes, an originally feminine noun, is due to dæges seems to be beyond doubt.

(See Delbrück- Synt. III 9, 174, 234, 250; Erdmann II, 9, 213; A. Schreiber, 1.

Delbrück says (p. 95-97):- "Daran schliesst sich das Fem. ahd. nahtes, namentlich auch in der Wendung tages inti nahtes, agn. nihtes, nihtes, wild nachts. Die Ansicht Scherers, dass nahtes, nihtes u.s.w. ihr -es erst von tages erhalten, ist nach meiner Meinung [illegible]."

What we may observe, then, in Anglo-Saxon poetry is the opposite of what we should ex-

out. The [illegible] form 'nihtes' [illegible] the [illegible] form 'dæges' has disappeared entirely* except in the [illegible] dæges ond nihtes, where its retention may be readily understood. This fact remains to be explained; probably the chief factor in robbing 'dæges' of its adverbial force was the strong influence of the phrase 'to day, to dæge' in bringing in 'on dæge'; to this was added the use of 'dæges = of (the) day', which would sometimes demand a prepositional phrase to prevent confusion. On the other hand, 'nihtes', having only an adverbial use, would feel no such influence, and would even tend to become more fixed as an adverbial form by the falling away of 'dæges'; naturally, then, 'on nihte' seldom occurs.

d. The passage, — in preostrum ner þæton sinneahtes synnum bifealdne Gen 117 — may be [illegible]

* And is altogether wanting in Alfred. prose — Wülfing § 52

Klaeber (1911) says:- "für einen Fall kann sich aufgrichten, in dem ein substantiv ein gewisse Zahle bedeutet hat," - and he quotes the passage already given. The reading should make sinneanted depend on fyrstrum; - "they sat here, roiled in sins in the darkness of eternal night".

e. <u>wintres and sumeres</u> = in winter and summer, occurs once; - wintres and sumeres wuldr hi gelice / bledum gehongen Ph 87.

f. <u>endebyrdes</u> = orderly (~ endebyrd = order); [illegible] tidum tōdǣlest endebyrdlic Met 20[12].

g. <u>steapes and geapes</u>.

[illegible]

Gen 2556. Dieres (< diere - bork, Hammam § 319)

point out the use of these words as adverbs. It is probably better to consider them the genitive of neuter singular adjectives after call; such a construction is known (cf. call, 933/p167) and local adverbs are exceedingly rare in Anglo-Saxon poetry.

[illegible] stiged on lenge, Jul 415.

b. *tōgēanes*, *tōmiddes*.

These words are usually prepositions followed by the dative case, although [illegible] ject is omitted, and their original use as pure adverbs is kept:- [illegible] fea tōgeanes þ 1602; ælcyðan fea tōmiddes mearce feorden 103141.

One instance in which these forms may be interpreted as *tō* + gen. occurs; Beowulf (p. 195) finds one example, which he interprets "as tō + gen. rather than tōmiddes," - fea he hiene tōmiddes fæs mēdon mec hafde gelæded Dr 286,17.

A special chapter is demanded by the forms §64
rimes, gerimes, and their compounds, - used adverbially chiefly with numerals meaning 'in number' [illegible] — [illegible]
present the more facts are given.

a. used with days.
[illegible] / dogorgerimes 13727; [illegible]
[illegible], se heof [illegible] / [illegible] deade [illegible], dogena rimes Cri 467; [illegible] / dogena rimes [illegible]
tide be getali [illegible], dagena rimes Men 63.

b. used with [illegible].
is te [illegible] tide talmet [illegible], [illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible] / hafde / wand sypttig. [illegible] / and nigon-

hund eac nihtgerimes Gen 1,5; and se wicgend wæs
[illegible]
seofoðe sumb eahte and twelf / nihtgerimes, þeatte - Menzz
seofoðe sumb feower and þreo / nihtgerimes, þeatte - Menz

c. used with geāra.

cymeð ilce swa same, on ilcne gleaw stede ēft ymb
þritig, ġ gargerimes geara he - Met 28[30].

d. used with wintra.

se hafað ymb þritig, wintergerimes weorulde ymb-
egyrda Met 28[20];—

þæt on worulde wæs wintra gerimes / þreo and þritig
geara, þær ic - Sat 502; nu ic fiftyne þritig folce, wi-
wintra rimes wurde neah Ps 74[10]

wintergetæl

butan feax to lafe þa get / wæs wintergetæles, þreo þe
genitu seegan, / seofon and twenty Exod 14.

c. [illegible] — counted by number.

tu hund and þreo geteled rimes / swylce xxx eac þing-gemearces, wintra for worulde Gu 3; and þu seofone ginne on þæt sundreced tudra gehwilces geteled rimes Gen 1336; wintra hæfde, efne C geteled rimes Gen 2344; tyn hund wintra geteled rimes Eadg 11; [illegible] geteled [illegible] is me worn scacen, twa hund oððe ma geteled rimes [illegible] swylce þriwintig -- / genered fram niðe An 1037; siððan hund-twelftig geteled rime / wintra on worulde wræce bi-[illegible] warum godes wrata gegearwedra, tyn þusendo geteled rime Ps 67 17.

Compare: — on þam siex hund wæs smætes goldes, gescyred sceatta scilling-rime Wid 92.

§6

The following list includes the remaining genuine adverbs found in Anglo-Saxon poetry; only a few references are given with each; the complete lists are in hand and are held for a critical consideration in the future.

a. <u>ēfenēce</u> = altogether in every respect
ēfenēce on ād [101], [illegible] ēfenēce [illegible],
eghwæs ansīena Ps 24; etc.
Note <u>eghwæs unrīm</u> = altogether a number, a great number, [illegible] 3108.

b. <u>ælces fingris</u> = in every respect;
ac he fore wlenco wordum grētte / ēfnemerne gedēd ælces fingres Met 10 52; rīce gēat lā on eorðan ælces fingres [illegible] 11 ; [illegible] 20 25; oft monnes ælces fingres Cri 333. (cf §50,000)

c. *calles* = throughout, completely.

calles ansend 13000; Gen 1871, pe cow in mod astag
þurh idel gylp calles to wurðe Gn 634, calles midd[illegible]
wif ne hi calles on list Met 12[33] etc., etc.;

d. *nealles* = not at all, in no way.

1343, 1019; Gn 976, 1085; Gnl 118, 336; Gen 212, 610;
1877[0], 118[36]; etc., etc., etc.

e. *eadelnes* = equality

eadelnesse ne mæg calla geondlihtan, siþpan and ufan
Met 30[12]; eadelnes, eastweard calla gesceafta
Met 30[16]. (cp elpes se Mod. Eng. Notes)

f. *micles* = greatly, much, very.

Þe cola micles 1369[0]; ne hyne ne mediteneo
micles eyrdne, ðeahtan wreda gedene calde 1021[80];
eal þis god calde swiþnian Deor micles wea-
men calle Gn 877; Þe cale micles Jul 444;

Cæt hie sceal micles gefeah Cp 185, ne gen hiera
ieniġ; on middeneardes mycles on Defelan willan
118; micles to feala Met 15[16]

Besides micles micelum often occurs; while com-
paratives micle is used, - and it is found once
with a superlative; - and rejoices gen micle
micle, ær dan sprecen Gen 2713.

g. instæpes = at once.
plegon instæpes Eel 127.

h. ellles = else.
B 2020; Jul 113; Gen 20; Met 7[92], 24[97]; - otherwise, after
with (and to be confounded): - Gen 682, 1905; Sat 46;
Æ 23; Met 7[20]; ellis hwonon, B 138, 2870;
Ps 71[12], 102[15]. cf. § 57, b 178.

i. ġeworhtes = at all.
ahan gen fea beornas, brigo dældea, nt of sinel

.mi pæt mihtegod. / þæt hie sien on þam la[n]d-
ling. gemne þæt þurh Dan 429.

j. ælmeg = always.
a ic ælmeg wæs — 4 K 64; the accent and pre-
sumably according to ælmiht.

k. ælngales = continually.
þe þi ælngales sell bisetten? K 1186; ic þæs wene
ælngales weg / murcgeare micle 21777; also Ex 130;
Cri 823, 893. The þing also ælngan, 1590; and
ælngale = Met 7, 50.

l. ælmitenges = continually.
ælmitengæs ut / þam [illegible]
ælmeran Met 24[18]

m. ælmes = somewhat.

se nexpiste hane gelædeð (ðā 242; (xii gelæring) –
feowrte, swylce, eames sunde ymbe ðone peam munte Lat 249,
xuiðe gelice, eames hwæðre geah þingelice Lat 2084.

m. þæs = so, to that degree (used to modify adj. and adv.)
þæs geornne 1368; Lue 837; þæs hyge cræftig ure 241;
þæs folca Jul 177; Dom 30; þæs swiðe Jul 272; nec
[illegible] etc. etc. etc. etc.
Note – nie mænig þæs cuma gleaw-feat- Lat 357.

c. þæs = [illegible]
(the this sense þæs is used chiefly with a count
of time).
þæt he þæs ymb ane niht twelf apostolas, – gingran
geworhte Lat 371; þæs ymb preonig, þa he of foldan
eor / from dead ure, Ragena cinnes ure 466; and
þæs endne dæg niht eleuen; etc., etc.

he also find þæs with this meaning + þe, þone-

ing a temporal conjunction, - as pallavi; -

pr. þeos þe = from the time that, since that, since.

And he þa forðsceaft, creatyd and formyd þeos
þa hine ær god sealde - - B 1761; nihtlang ne forsæt,
, eaðe þe hie feonda geþeo[ð] syngiað gearwan Cd 68,
ymb feower niht ryhte onsende, þeos þe - Men 49; etc.

Of. þeðs = for this cause, therefore

It is in many cases very difficult to determine
whether þeos-therefore, or þy þis, a pronominal genitive.

The text is a very long one; a few examples are; -
B 16, 114, 350; þeos þe gyfe hleotest An 480; eaðe he in
ormedum sceal - El 767; ic þeos burgum scæl gifeðe
wynsumre Gen 7713; Gen 620, 650; ic þe þeos mine
modsorge leofost, wære gesyllic, geat - Gen 1328; etc., etc., etc.
etc., etc.

In the following þeðs a þe may be added and

N. *þæs ðe* = because, since.

ðu Caines cynne þone cwealm gewræce þæs ðe hie Abel slog Bl 108; *ne he ðy læs onhwearf þæs ðe* gewitte, *þeah ðe he ær wide wæg, hreowcearu hige heortan getenge* Dan 628; etc., etc., etc., etc.

S. With the *þæs* of degree (*ðy læs, ofðe*) may be connected, -

þæs ðe = according to what as, as far as.

þæs ðe ane gefyrnde Gn 472; Ps 101[8]; *þæs ðe ic ær talige* Gn 1865; *þæs ðe ic on galdrum oftost hæbbe* Gu 1180; similarly, B 1341, 1357, 2000; Cri 93, 794; Rä 18; Ph 424; *þæs ðe us wegað bec* Gen 227, 1237, 1720; Hy 7[20]; *þæs ðe him gecwedon wæs* Dan 162; also, Æthel 68; Exod. 14; Dan 19; Met 28[11].

Note *swelcum* unfrodgum and *wlcum* hiegum, / *mædmas* and *meodofull* medugetrogen, / *ðæs ðe* ænig *wlitig* wæge *þon* gehealdan Hy 6[3] (= as far as - as much as - any man-ete.)

t. <u>uncūe</u> = by chance (O.N. una = incidere, = finire).
gif hine ænig unwealdinga uncue gifrecede Met 28[57];
uncue] þæt hit uncue come Met 28[72].

u. <u>sūdweardes</u>, Met 1[4]; <u>ufeweardes</u>, Met 18[24,62].

O.E. sēaw, sēowi that can be traced in the genitive form is <u>geāra</u> (< gēar = year) together with its synonym <u>ungeāra</u>.

<u>geāra</u> = formerly.

Ps 2[64]; El 126; Gen 410; Sal 429; Ps 80[10], 104[6], 113[2], 118[47].

It also occurs frequently with another adverb.

1. <u>iū</u>:

Mod 8[7]; Schöff 11; Wand 22; Gu 11 (MS. geara); Fin 38[7]; Rä 28; Met 1

- with ax, - Ps 147⁸; Matt 22⁴².

-wilt exact, - Ps 78⁴, 121⁵; — and we have pyan

geara 1897⁴ and in gere Ex 38.

ingeāra = (stall) - 1397²;

= ie short, ~~Coox~~ (stall) - 1362; Jul 124; ~~Exod~~; Dt 39⁵.

[That various adverbs ending in -unga,

-inga should not be brought under

this rubric — a thing which is done as

a matter of course in all German theses — is sufficiently evident. See Grimm, III, 233; Dunz,

p. 134, IX; Delbrück in Brugmann's Grundriss III, 1, p 635.

Delbrücke conclusion is; - "ing oder ung ist

danach ein adjektivbildendes Suffix, welches im

[illegible] ist. -- Es erscheint im Got. mit dem Ausgang

o, --- im alts. auf o, im Agx. auf u. - Diese Bildungen

dürften auf denselben (noch unerkannten) Laute zurückgehen.]

Chapter VIII

Syntax with Prepositions

§67

Only two prepositions are followed by the genitive in Anglo-Saxon [illegible]. Both of these have usually dative or accusative

1. wið.

þæt he hie wið þæs hehstan troman / gehealde Jud 4; se ic ealle þeowan / eligeage healed wiþe tobredan and wið / se Caldeiscan cempeldes, wiþ þæt he wiþ þone / þeningan / Holofernus Jud 248, wið þæs Caldeiscan / gealgean hie onette Jud 162; þæt he þone stan nime / wið þungres illeo Cil 616; under hæs heresah / wið þæs wealhgeliccan Gen 2563; and wið hondum arnet / gripe wið hæs grundes Gut 701; hwilum se cyning / [illegible] / is it hine / on / handum wiþne þeorgan hæbbe wið þæs holtes Cy 8; wið þæt wriþes heard / wiþne

wīc-stōw, cwæð to gebeorge and wið feo wæron. hyg 131; and wið gylda gyltro se ðe mid feorda gemearcea. Sky 61. for deadt gyldige wið deadne wīcnean. wið feo upplican cēstres / dages [illegible] ge; elise harum col and hiltre / and geselice riht dome ge, swið wið his earde. Met 6[15]; and geat wunta gemiric wrigad tō-healdeð / eadra geceapta swiðe orhelded, wið feo geeynde. Met 13[12] / hit ne lufu farther, - wiht wið geeynde]; sume swa ale ge-seceaft calle mægene / geond feo widan woruld wrigad and higad, / calle mægenie eft symle only wið his geeyndes, cymð to feonne hit mæg. Met 13[6]

The precise meaning of wið + the genitive is difficult to determine, and a definite settlement must be [illegible] is brought under observation. Grein (Die Grammatik, 3/71) [illegible] wið a the ai idea wið

+ gen. meant 'towards an object exciting desire or [illegible], and with an abstract idea, defence, does not meet all the conditions; [illegible] gen. it does not distinguish the genitive from the dative and accusative. Koch (II, p. 369) notices only the local use of wið + gen. meaning 'towards'. Grein does not attempt to distinguish between gen., dat. and acc. with wið, and in fact defines them with the same words: - "versus, ad, nach etwas hin."

Hartrick (p. 51) thinks that wið is originally local and expresses "eine Richtung, ein zugehörigsein nach etwas hin", and that as such it is originally followed by the genitive case. He continues: - "Hieraus entwickeln sich die Bedeutungen 'gegenüber', 'in der Nähe', 'mit', 'bei', 'an'." This sounds plausible and may be the case, but the question is not to be dismissed so lightly; the frequent occurrence of the genitive and its juxtaposition to the dat. and acc. [illegible] of significance and a study of this only [illegible] present.

2. tō.

a. The simple relation tō + a noun (pronoun) in gen. occurs only twice: - dol tō d. we ge his dryhten not, to gears ofsyned dead unfeingel Gn Ex 80 (= 'to whom often smeth-') geweat time fea se dēoring and his agen cunne, to gears gemunesse. a him metod tēnte Gen 1702.

While acc. and dat. both occur abundantly with wīd, tō usually has the dative, and the acc. occurs only a few times: to dead deman Gn 821; gongan Galileane dat 827; fea we hearlice hweorfan scealdan /to fīo engle Gond Cri 32; se cw sprīd gielle, geardes weard, ge tō gewealdē Jul 86; and in the phrases 'to dæg', 'tō morgen'.] [With 'tō' in such [illegible] is altogether unknown to Grein; no mention is found of them, and Belden says, (MS. Dissertation p 188) - " tō + gen. hardly appears except in phrases of degree and in time-phrases; Cura Pastoralis however shows the phrases tō frances, tō nanfances."

tō + gen. forming a temporal phrase is de-

most unknown to Anglo Saxon poetry (see below in possible instance), but to þæs = to that degree, so, occurs quite often, forming a remarkable contrast to its almost complete absence in prose. Sarrazin does not notice it; Golden findet (cf. MS. D. 25, p. 188) only once in Boethius and four times in Bede (Rüdding gives only one occurrence cf. 474, 13, - cf. § 260); the list follows.

b. to þæs = to that degree, so.

ne þæt mod to þæs hat wæs, to þon, þæt he þam strang, / þreanyd þæs þearl and eac þearfe to þæs heard Cri 704; ne bið nan ma to þæs eglæd on eorðe awæsen Seef 77 (Exon ne bið nanig to þæs eglæd on eorðe gewæsen); to þæs wurde gleaw Cri 220; ne in geogoðe to þæs hwæt Seef 40; to þæs hwíd Seef 41; to þæs deor Seef 41; nalæs þæt se secg to þæs niðer / fæstrune gefæstnad Cri 69.

[to þam, to þon, are also used with the same meaning, and for the sake of convenience the exam-

ġiefu are dexted fiere. - wæs hine se mann to-ġeanes læg
Ps 1876; is ġes hæft to ġeane strang Gl 703 (see above);
wæt se ġæst wæron Caldeas / --- morðe ġeas modiġe, ġeond
to ġeane monig ġelimpe / and ymbe Dinare feld dalzuð;
ġeinedi hine to ġeane wynsume, ġeat- Met 13[46]; hæfað
ġeador engla ġyr ġebrunden ġeine to ġeane ġæste, ġeat- Met
20[184]; ac gif hira ænig ofre wendre / to ġeanes ġewit-
ġeorn ġeat- Met 28[76]]

It will be observed that to ġeas = 'to' is limited in its use to adjectives and adverbs.

Koch (II, p 356) regards with the 'to' and the ġeas as adverbs, - he says; - "Dagegen to-ġeas ġe etc. bezeichnet nichts für die Relation, da ġeas verhältnisloses Adverb (zu, zu), ist, wie denn to tritt." This is an easy way out of the difficulty, but it cannot be accepted; Bolden writes as follows (p 188); - "An extension of the notion of purpose is found in the phrases of degree; to ġeane, to ġeon, to ġeas." (p 187) "The greater the preposition is probably not an original

Ags idiom, but due to confusion of to + instr. with simple adverbial genitive". This is probably the best statement of the case that can be made at present, but it may be added that this confusion is possibly helped along by the use of 'to' as an adverb, - as, was, sat nāh to strang Gen 1817; tuēfle wegena to eyt Ex 63; calle to semed Matt 5[29]; calles to swiðre 2n 654 etc. etc.

Darkening to be distinguished from the more C. to þæs = to that place, thither, whither.

Hie hungre to þæs, ðæt hine heriga-cræftas here nam-nodan Jn 1125 (i.e., to þæm þingstede, L. 1100; Semble Matt's 'thereupon'); ic þæs-cræftan [illegible] wæfersum cenne, / wædne hildfreccan, to þæs þa hæftas ær, under hinsecurwan hearne genedene An 1072; to þæs ortgar foron, / baldne cyne to ceastre ford, [illegible] / calle utan [illegible]; ic þæs singan / fidder / calle wrenne, þær se ecca wæs Jul 531.

Sometimes ge is added and then we have -
d. to þæs þe = to the place that -
giwat hine þa Andreas inne on ceastre / gladmod
gangan, to þæs þe he on gramra genæt / þara þeo-
nægen gefrægen rædde, oð þæt he - An 1061; and
under weienne to þæs þe he ariveed / goldsele gumena
gearwost wisse / þattane sahne B 774; he ofer willan
giong / to þæs þe he eordsele inne wisse, / hlæw
[illegible] wisse, / se
drugon, / eine geceosen to þæs þe seðla niop bynan
Angenpeonas dreogane on innan / gongne geþyning
goone gefrunon, hringas dælan B 1967.

In the following passage, it is perhaps better to
make to þæs þe temporal, although Sedler says
(Syntax des Zeitverh. - Anglia XI, 452.); - "Dort, wo', be-
deutet to þæs þe in dem Satze B 1585", - so
Heyne; Grein, 'dorthin, wo'. he hine þa lean for-
geald, / rece ræpa, to þæs þe he on reste geseah /
Hreðrinc Hrondes degan, aldorleasne B 1585.

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